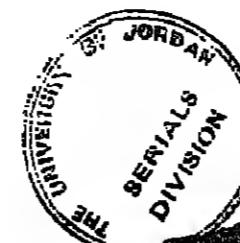


Belgian official arrives for talks

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jos Chabert, vice president of the Brussels capital government in Belgium, arrived in Amman Sunday on a week-long visit to Jordan. Mr. Chabert is scheduled to hold talks with the ministers of industry and trade, youth and tourism and could be received in audience by His Majesty King Hussein, the Belgian embassy in Amman said. The Belgian official, who leaves Amman on Oct. 8, was expected to review Jordanian-Belgian relations and cooperation in industrial and trade affairs. Industry and Trade Minister Rima Khalaf Huseini received the visiting Belgian official at the airport.



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Prime Minister Abdul Salam Majali answers a question to a joint press conference he held with Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohammad on Sunday (Petra photo)

Israel shows more logic in border talks — Majali

Israel accepts Jordanian sovereignty over northern plot, prime minister says
GCC move to end partial boycott of Israel positive but needs Arab endorsement

By P.V. Vivekanand
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Jordan has "found Israel's response to the Kingdom's demands for the return of Jordanian land as logical and acceptable," and that the Jewish state has also agreed to recognise Jordanian sovereignty over a plot of land near the confluence of the Jordan and Yarmouk rivers in the north, Prime Minister Abdul Salam Majali said Sunday.

The prime minister also welcomed as positive a decision by the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) members to end the secondary and tertiary extensions of the Arab boycott of Israel but said the move should be endorsed by the Arab League.

"I think it is a positive move, but it has to be confirmed by the Arab League because the decision of boycott was that of the Arab League," said the prime

minister. The issue "will be discussed in the very near future."

Dr. Majali, addressing a joint press conference with Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohammad, also appeared to leave the door open for possible leasing of land along the borders to Israel after the Kingdom and Israel demarcate their boundaries.

The prime minister's comments came two days after His Majesty King Hussein and Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said after a summit meeting in Aqaba that "several issues remain to be resolved" in Jordanian-Israel peace negotiations.

His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan is scheduled to meet with Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres at the White House on Monday and it is expected that Israel would announce its intention in principle to withdraw from Jordanian territories it has occupied since 1948.

(Continued on page 7)

Mahathir describes visit as fruitful, upbeat on cooperation

By P.V. Vivekanand
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohammad on Sunday capped his first visit to Jordan with the signing of several agreements on cooperation and expressing confidence that trade and economic ties between the two countries would continue to grow.

Dr. Mahathir also said he found the conditions in Jordan to be quite conducive to investments and voiced hope that Malaysian businessmen would bring in capital to the Kingdom after being familiarised with the incentives that the government offers to foreign investors.

The Malaysian premier's talks here also covered the setting up of Jordanian and Malaysian embassies in each other's capitals. "It is only a matter of time" before the missions are established, Dr. Mahathir said.

Addressing a joint press conference with Prime Minister Abdul Salam Majali, Dr. Mahathir reaffirmed his country's political stand vis-à-vis Israel and the status of Jerusalem. He said Kuala Lumpur would not extend recognition to the Jewish state until a Middle East peace settlement satisfactory to the Arabs was reached.

"Malaysia will not recognise Israel until we consider that Israel has fulfilled all the obligations in the peace pro-

cess with its Arab neighbours," he said. "Once the Arab neighbours are satisfied by the response and the actions of Israel then Malaysia will take its own decision with regard to recognising Israel."

On Jerusalem, he said, "the stand of Malaysia, a member of the Organisation of Islamic Conference, is the same as the attitude of the Arab countries."

"We have always supported Jordan's stand on Jerusalem and the Palestinians' stand on Jerusalem," he said. "We would of course like our people to be allowed to visit... Al Aqsa."

Once restrictions on access to Jerusalem are removed, Dr. Mahathir said, Malaysians would like to visit the Holy City.

Dr. Mahathir described his visit to the Kingdom as a "success and fruitful" and "extremely worthwhile for Malaysia and, hopefully, for Jordan."

Noting that the two sides had several accords during his visit, Dr. Mahathir expressed confidence that "following upon this visit and meetings within the private sector, there will be a great deal of activity in trade and economic cooperation between Jordan and Malaysia."

The four accords, as outlined in a joint statement (see page 3), include a broad agreement on economic, technical, scientific and cultural cooperation, another on

(Continued on page 7)

Crown Prince, Peres meet ahead of White House talks Jordan and Israel say progress made but peace accord needs more work

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter
with agency dispatches

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS Crown Prince Hassan on Sunday met in New York with Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres ahead of another meeting scheduled for today (Monday) at the White House hosted by President Bill Clinton.

Jordan Television said Prince Hassan and Mr. Peres discussed developments in the Middle East peace process and efforts exerted to support it.

The meeting was attended by His Royal Highness Prince Talal Ben Mohammad, the King's military secretary, the King's political advisor Marwan Al Qassem, Information Minister Jawad Al Anani, Transport Minister Samir Kawa, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Talal Al Hassan and Jordanian Ambassador in Washington Fayez Tarawneh.

On the Israeli side, the meeting was attended by several senior officials.

Earlier in the day, the Crown Prince refused to speculate on whether Jordan and Israel would sign a peace treaty this year.

"I don't want to get into the business of raising expectations... But I would say that 1994 is the threshold year," he said, responding to a query on when the peace process had to be finalised in the right perspective.

Dr. Majali told Sunday's press conference that at the Aqaba summit, "we thought that their (Israel's) understanding of our position and our interpretation of the delineation of borders is quite logical and acceptable," Dr. Majali said. "But to turn that delineation into demarcation is going to take a long time."

Both sides have agreed to "continue the serious (negotiations) because for us this is very serious," Dr. Majali said. "In principle, we will never give up an inch of our territories, whatever the case

is. The Arab boycott of Israel was imposed by a decision taken by the Arab League Council and it is up to it to call it off," a statement by the Cairo-based Arab League said.

"The League Council holds the full authority in this matter and based on that the Arab boycott (of Israel) is continuing as long as the council does not decide on taking the necessary procedures to end the boycott," it added.

Six Gulf states, including Saudi Arabia, said on Friday they were ending their boycott of companies that trade with Israel in a move they said was aimed at marking progress in the Middle East peace talks.

The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries also said they would support any move within the Arab League to abolish a ban on direct trading with Israel if this was sponsored by an Arab party taking part in the peace talks.

(Continued on page 7)

League rejects GCC's decision

CARO (Agencies) — The Arab League said on Sunday that a decision by six Gulf states to relax a 47-year-old economic boycott of Israel was invalid.

"The Arab boycott of Israel was imposed by a decision taken by the Arab League Council and it is up to it to call it off," a statement by the Cairo-based Arab League said.

"The League Council holds the full authority in this matter and based on that the Arab boycott (of Israel) is continuing as long as the council does not decide on taking the necessary procedures to end the boycott," it added.

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(Continued on page 7)

Palestinian police launch crackdown on DFLP opponents

GAZA CITY (Agencies) — Palestinian police arrested 52 members of the opposition Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) in a pre-dawn swoop Sunday.

Palestinian self-rule authority officials said the arrests were spurred by a shooting attack on a patrol in the Gaza Strip.

Israeli military officials said its patrols came under fire near the settlement of Netzarim and at the Kissufim border crossing into the Strip. No one was hurt.

Nabil Abu Rudeina, Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat's spokesman, said the shooting was claimed by the

DFLP as "an attempt to embarrass the Palestinian authority."

"The authority is implementing law and order does not allow any party to violate security and order," he said.

Nehad Abu Ghosh, a member of the DFLP central committee, said police "broke into houses and arrested scores—we have 52 names, among them cadres and leaders of the DFLP."

Those held in the first large-scale arrest of the organisation's followers included Jaber Kirwan, an employee at the organisation's health department, and Wael Khalaf, the DFLP representative in negotiations with other

PLO factions.

Mr. Abu Ghosh described the crackdown as "a political decision meant to break DFLP opposition to the Oslo and Cairo agreements, using security as an excuse."

DFLP spokesman Abdul Latif Al Haj said a statement claiming responsibility for the attack and insulting the Palestinian National Authority was found at the scene. But he denied any link with the DFLP Gaza branch.

"We are only involved in democratic acts. As the front in Gaza, we have no links to the secret, military wing which follows orders from abroad."

The DFLP and nine other factions and groups opposed

to the Israeli-Palestinian autonomy deal function mainly out of Damascus.

The DFLP has also vowed to fight autonomy through democratic means in the self-rule areas.

In a crackdown early last month following an attack on Israelis, Palestinian police rounded up 12 DFLP members among dozens of other suspects. All but three have since been released.

A spokesman for the PNA said earlier that about 40 DFLP activists were detained in response to a leaflet issued by the organisation threatening to "stir up civil war."

But reporters could not obtain the leaflet and the DFLP denied it had issued

one.

Tensions have been high in recent weeks between the DFLP and Palestinian authorities over police demands that the group obtain a permit for rallies it planned to hold in Gaza.

The DFLP said detainees included four of its local leaders, whom it identified as Yehia Obeid, Wa'el Khalaf, Al Ablan and Azzam Al Hamalawi.

Palestinian authorities meanwhile released from jail Sunday three members of the Islamic Resistance Movement, Hamas, detained two weeks ago after the killing of a police officer, the group said.



King congratulates Yemeni president

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein on Sunday congratulated Yemeni leader Ali Abdullah Saleh on his relection as president, saying that his relection of the Yemeni people reflects the Yemeni people's confidence in him.

"It will be business meeting," Mr. Peres said, referring to his White House meeting with the Crown Prince.

"We will make the maximum effort to find a solution to a long list of problems between the two countries, such as water-sharing and increasing investments between the two countries."

Crown Prince Hassan and Mr. Peres were also to discuss issues such as water-sharing and security, which must be settled before a peace accord is signed, officials said.

The discussions were also to cover the International Economic Conference on the Middle East and North Africa, to be held from Oct. 31 to Nov. 1, Morocco.

King Hussein noted the brotherly relations between the Jordanian and Yemeni people, saying that the selection of Amman by representatives of the various Yemeni groups and parties as a venue for signing the accord and reconciliation agreement and enhancing bases of reform, security, and progress, to February this year embodied the unique brotherly relations between the two peoples and reflected the joint pan-Arab vision.

The King said Jordanians had been advocates for a comprehensive pan-Arab renaissance based on principles of freedom, democracy, justice and tolerance.

"The Jordanian people have stood by right, dialogue and unity because they believe in people's participation in shaping their present and future at this changing world, where there is no room for weakness, backwardness, oppression," King Hussein said in his cable.

The King added that Jordan had done its best during the peak of the Yemeni crisis to diffuse tension, prevent bloodshed, unify Yemeni ranks and resolve differences through dialogue.

The King wished President Saleh every success in achieving Yemen's aspirations in progress and prosperity.

Peres hails accord on ties with Tunisia

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres said on Sunday an agreement on normalising relations with Tunisia was a "first-rate achievement" stretching Israel's diplomatic football in North Africa.

"This is an opening which we will pursue until we attain a full agreement on relations," Mr. Peres told Israel Radio from New York. "At this point we have some sort of relations with three North African states, namely Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia."

Israel has informed the United States that it has poured some \$310 million into the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

But Washington would recognise that \$95 million went on military spending resulting from the agreement on Palestinian autonomy, signed in September 1993, the ministry said.

Last year the United States slashed \$437 million from the annual \$2 billion in loan guarantees.

Congress provided for up to \$10 billion in loan guarantees over five years to help settle immigrants from the former Soviet Union in Israel.

"I regard this development as a first-rate achievement," Mr. Peres said in the radio interview. "I attribute importance to the fact that the issue has been made public—there are no secrets here."

Israeli officials had said they hoped Tunisia would be

(Continued on page 7)

Outside pressure, back-room deal in boycott slippage

By William C. Mann
The Associated Press

CAIRO — Talk of outside pressure and back-room deal-making rippled through the Middle East Saturday to explain further loosening of the Arab League's economic boycott of Israel.

To many Arabs, the deals bear "made in USA" labels and could prove a major step towards dismantling the League's 42-year-old special ban on commerce with Israel.

Saudi Arabia announced Friday in the United States that the six nations of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) had officially abandoned the boycott's requirement to avoid dealing with companies doing business with Israel. The Saudi announcement in New York said the six would maintain the ban on commerce with the Jewish state itself.

In practice, the decision changes little. The Saudis and their GCC colleagues — Kuwait, Bahrain, Oman, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar — increasingly have ignored the so-called "secondary boycott" rules.

But in international politics, putting it on paper is altogether different from doing it without talking about it.

Foreign Minister Faris Bouez of Lebanon noted the announcement by Prince Saad Al Faisal, the Saudi foreign minister, came as his country and neighbouring Syria are trying to negotiate peace in U.S.-sponsored talks with Israel.

"We believe the decision to lift the boycott won't help the Arab, Lebanese and Syrian negotiators," Mr. Bouez told the Beirut newspaper Al Nahar. "I don't know the reasons behind this step, but we'd expected more solidarity from the Arabs at this critical stage."

"There must have been pressure exercised on the GCC states to take the decision... at this speed and at this time in particular," economic analyst Ali Saleh said in Bahrain. "But 'with this political decision they are

contributing to further rifts in the Arab ranks and weakening Arab negotiators."

The United States under President Clinton has pressed hard for eliminating or at least tempering the boycott, most recently by Commerce Secretary Ronald Brown in a Cairo visit this year.

He said he elicited a promise by Esmael Abdul Meguid, the Arab League secretary-general, that the League would consider abandoning the secondary boycott at a March meeting. The meeting produced no changes.

Arab governments began compiling a boycott list in 1946, two years before Israel became a state. The boycott office was established in Damascus six years later, aiming to so weaken the Israeli economy that the Jewish state would disappear.

By the late 1980s, with Israel in control since 1967 of vast areas of Arab soil including Syria's Golan Heights, demands for lifting the boycott had dwindled to removing Israeli settlements from the occupied territories.

"There are feverish attempts to lift the embargo despite the fact that a lot of (Arab-Israeli) issues are still unsettled," said Palestinian diplomat Mohamad a

Sobeh. "We are hoping that the Arab side will not yield to pressures that might harm the Arab cause," Mr. Sobeh, permanent representative in the Arab League, said. "The issue of the Arab embargo should be handled within the Arab League and according to the progress in the peace process."

In Gaza, a top official of the Palestinian self-rule government agreed that the Arabs should show a unified front in dealing with the Israelis.

But Nabil Shaath, the Palestinians' planning minister, indicated he does not expect occasional setbacks to do much harm.

After the weekly cabinet meeting, Dr. Shaath said: "Obviously and eventually, we are going into a full peace with the Israelis, which will require... economic and political relations."

Saleh sworn in, says no YSP in new government

By William C. Mann
The Associated Press

SANAA (AP) — Ali Abdullah Saleh, victor of Yemen's two-month civil war in summer, was sworn in Sunday as president and said he was excluding his socialist rivals from a new cabinet he will soon form.

Yemen's 301-seat parliament on Saturday reelected Mr. Saleh, who heads the General People's Congress (GPC), for a five-year term, of the 259 members who attended the session, 253 voted for Mr. Saleh, and six ballots were invalidated.

During the swearing-in ceremony on Sunday, Mr. Saleh said he was ordering a halt in the war of words against the Saudis, he was affirming Yemen's "good intentions."

Mr. Saleh later told a news conference that his new government "will comprise the General People's Congress and Al-Islah party."

The tribal, Islamic fundamentalist Al Islah backed Mr. Saleh's northern forces who crushed southern secessionists in the civil war that ended July 7.

The Yemen Socialist Party (YSP) had been a key partner in the coalition that was formed after conservative North Yemen and socialist

of Africa, the Arabian Peninsula and the Gulf."

"We hope to turn the page and open a new chapter, especially with Saudi Arabia," he said. "We want to heal the wounds and distance ourselves from the effects of the past."

In his address, Mr. Saleh said that by ordering a halt in the war of words against the Saudis, he was affirming Yemen's "good intentions."

Mr. Saleh later told a news conference that his new government "will comprise the General People's Congress and Al-Islah party."

Socialists who remained in Yemen have since elected a new leadership, but they have yet to openly condemn Mr. Saleh.

Yemen gained prominence in the April 1993 parliamentary elections, when it won 63 seats in the house to become the second-largest bloc after Mr. Saleh's General People's Congress. The socialists grabbed 56.

South Yemen merged in May 1990.

The Socialists' leader, Ali Saleh Al Beidh, served as vice president to Mr. Saleh until the civil war broke out in May. Mr. Beidh then proclaimed the independence of South Yemen, and when Mr. Saleh's forces overran his southern strongholds almost three months ago he fled to neighbouring Oman.

Mr. Saleh said he planned to introduce "new blood... experienced technocrats" into the new government, which will focus on reconstruction and post-war rehabilitation.

He pledged to encourage investment and improve the economic conditions in his country, which has a 14 million population and is among the poorest in the Arab World.

Mr. Saleh now has to name a vice president and a prime minister.

Abdul Aziz Abdul Ghani, deputy leader of Mr. Saleh's party, has been tipped as the most likely choice for vice president, and Farag Ben Ghanem, an independent, for prime minister.

Before the civil war, the prime minister was Heidar Al Attas, a socialist.

Easing of boycott reflects changing face

DUBAI (AP) — The decision by six Gulf states to ease the Arab boycott of Israel came as a direct result of the changing face of Middle East politics, Arab diplomats in the region said.

"This new commitment can be explained by the progress made in the peace process," one Arab diplomat told AFP.

He point to the September 1993 Israel-Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) declaration of principles which paved the way for launching Palestinian self-rule in Gaza and Jericho, and the July declaration between Israel and Jordan ending 46 years of hostilities.

On Friday, the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) scrapped a ban on trade with Israel and those that do business with Israel, the so-called secondary and tertiary aspects of the boycott, after a meeting in New York.

U.S. Secretary of State

Warren Christopher hailed what he called the "very significant moves."

Under the decision, however, the direct boycott of Israeli goods and businesses remains intact.

The six monarchies of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates said they would also urge the Arab League to follow their lead and gradually scrap the boycott.

It marked a shift from a recent statement in which the GCC said it was still "premature" to meet U.S. demands and lift the boycott on Israel.

An Arab diplomat acknowledged that the shift risked angering Syria, which joined ranks with the GCC and Egypt in March 1991 Damascus declaration to stimulate cooperation following the 1990-1991 Gulf crisis.

The Syrian-Israeli track of the peace negotiations has seen no breakthrough since it was launched in October 1991, despite vigorous U.S.

efforts to break the deadlock.

Iran, an ally of Syria, blasted the GCC decision on Saturday saying it was proof of Arab disunity.

Iranian state radio warned it would "make it easier for the Zionist regime to carry out its plots in the Middle East" and "showed the division in the Arab world and the incoherence of their policies."

Libya also joined in condemnation, voicing "amazement" at the move which it said was contrary to Arab League agreements and set a "dangerous precedent" for Arab unity.

Another Arab diplomat said the move was also a concession to Washington in return for its opposition to a lifting of the U.N. embargo on Iraq.

Kuwait and Saudi Arabia were concerned at growing calls from U.N. Security Council members including France and China to ease

sanctions imposed when Iraq invaded Kuwait in August 1990, he said.

But the United States has opposition within the council to an end to the embargo before Baghdad has met all U.N. resolutions including recognition of Kuwait's sovereignty.

The new era of rapprochement between Israel and some of its former enemies in the Arab World has already been illustrated by the Jewish state's participation in two conferences held in GCC member states.

In April, Israel took part in Arab-Israeli multilateral talks in Oman to discuss water, followed in May by a meeting in Qatar on weapons control.

Israel is also due to attend a meeting on the environment in Manama on Oct. 24-25, where an Israeli delegation has been holding preparatory talks with Bahraini officials.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Pope still hopes to go to Lebanon

CASTEL GANDOLFO, Italy (AP) — Pope John Paul II on Saturday told a Lebanese diplomat he still hopes to go to Lebanon, after an attack on a church forced the scrapping of plans for a trip last spring. "I keep the hope of being able to make this trip as soon as possible," the Pope told the Lebanese ambassador who presented his credentials to the Holy See in a ceremony at Castel Gandolfo, the papal retreat in the hills southeast of Rome. "It is my desire to demonstrate my esteem and my solidarity to all the religious communities which make up the Lebanese people," the Pope said. Security problems also forced the Vatican to call off another trip this year, a one-day trip to Sarajevo that had been arranged for Sept. 6, and difficulties in walking following his surgery to replace a bone broken in a fall in April caused the Vatican to postpone a trip set for late October to the United States.

Egyptian-French military games in 1995

CAIRO (AFP) — Egypt and France are to carry out joint military manoeuvres for the first time in 1995, Egypt's Defence Minister General Mohammad Hussain Tantawi said Saturday. The annual Egyptian-U.S. "Bright Star" manoeuvres would take place in November. Elsewhere Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak watched military manoeuvres by the Egyptian navy Saturday to mark the 21st anniversary of the army's triumphant crossing of the Suez Canal in the 1973 Middle East war. Mr. Mubarak said on Egyptian television that it was necessary to "maintain the capacity of the armed forces, especially since we are in the middle of a region which has, both in the East and in the West, many problems."

Protestors demand Vanunu release

TEL AVIV (AFP) — Israeli protestors held a sit-in outside the home of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin Saturday to call for the immediate release of nuclear technician Mordechai Vanunu, who is serving an 18-year prison sentence. Some 30 demonstrators, who describe themselves as the Vanunu defence committee, accused Israeli authorities of "hounding" him. They also called for "nuclear, chemical and biological disarmament in the Middle East." Mr. Vanunu was found guilty of "espionage and high treason" in 1988 for passing on secrets of Israel's nuclear capacity to the British weekly Sunday Times. He claimed a woman lured him from London to Rome, where he was snatched by Israeli secret service agents in October 1986, before he reappeared in an Israeli prison.

35 dead in latest Turkish-Kurdish clashes

DIYARBAKIR (AP) — Turkish troops killed a total of 27 Kurdish guerrillas in a series of clashes in eastern and southeastern Turkey on Saturday, the Anatolian news agency reported. Eight soldiers were killed, it said. The guerrillas belong to the illegal Kurdish Labour Party, which has been waging a violent campaign for autonomy in Kurdish regions. Nearly 13,000 people have died in the violence since 1984.

Mouse sows panic among postal workers

KUWAIT CITY (AP) — A mouse sowed panic at a postal sorting office here after escaping from a parcel sent from India, where 54 people have died in a plague epidemic, the Kuwaiti daily Al Qahas said Sunday. Health and communications ministry officials were mobilised after postal workers failed to find the fleeing rodent. The sorting office was fumigated by health officials, who also distributed antibiotics to the staff. Like other Gulf Arab states, Kuwait closed its borders to all air and sea traffic with India last week.

Mixed classes banned in south Yemeni schools

ADEN (AP) — Mixed classes have been banned in high schools in south Yemen under government orders, schools said Saturday as they reopened for the first time as part of moves aimed at increasing Islamic influence in the south.

Until now, southern Yemeni schools have been run on a secular system established by the former socialist regime before the South merged with conservative North Yemen in 1990.

Yemen's Deputy Education Minister Ali Al Warith has recently announced a series of reforms to standardise education throughout the country. Mixed education is banned in the north.

But female pupils returning to school Saturday joined another of his reforms — the wearing of Islamic dress.

One schoolgirl, Nadia Abdul, said the measure was an attack on individual liberty. She added: "While we're useful to respect our religion, we object to the wearing of the Islamic headscarf being imposed on us."

'Rebuild Lebanon' exhibition opens

BEIRUT (AP) — More than 200 companies from Western and Arab countries are to take part this week in "Rebuild Lebanon," the country's largest post-war reconstruction fair.

The five-day fair opens on Tuesday, two weeks after the government officially launched a multi-million-dollar project to rebuild the war-tattered city centre of Beirut.

Britain, France, Italy, Switzerland and Greece will have national pavilions, according to Virginia Kern, managing director of the London-based Fairs and Exhibitions Ltd. which is organising the fair.

Out of the 25 Arab and Western countries taking part, several will also be represented by private companies, including from Australia, Germany, Hong Kong and the six Gulf Arab states.

The five-day show will be open to professionals only and is expected to attract 2,000 to 3,000 visitors each day from inside and outside

Lebanon, including the neighbouring countries of Cyprus, Jordan and Syria.

Exhibitors have high hopes of entering into new business arrangements in Lebanon, finding local representatives or renewing past acquaintances," sales director Gloria Giles said.

"The business opportunities for local companies are tremendous and this exhibition represents an excellent way to meet potential principals and partners," Ms. Gile said.

She said that her company spent "over \$1 million to prepare the basic infrastructure and promote the show."

"Normally there are purpose-built facilities for holding such shows but in Lebanon we had to start from scratch," she explained.

Fairs and Exhibitions company, Roder AG, to build a \$400,000 temporary centre on 50,000 square metres of cleared land in Beirut's northern seafront suburb of Dbayeh.

It includes exhibition halls, a business centre, a congress theatre and a 3,000-space car park.

"Rebuild Lebanon represents my company's most challenging project to date," said Ms. Gile, whose firm has gained an international reputation and organises the Dubai air shows.

"We had a better start-up response for this project than we have had for any of our other projects," she added.

Exhibitors will display the latest products in the fields of construction, energy, water treatment, communications, transport, health and municipal services.

"We had been watching Lebanon carefully for a number of years to see when the time was right to hold such an exhibition. The companies which will participate in this show think the time is right," she said.

Seminars and workshops will also be held during the show. Britain's Electrical Installation Equipment Manufacturers Association is planning a technical seminar on latest developments.

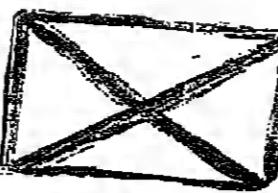
Business and investment opportunities in Lebanon will be discussed by Arab politicians and economists during a two-day conference organised by the Arab business magazine, Al Iktissad Wa Al Anan.

The cabinet, which this week submitted to parliament a \$3.2-billion budget for 1995 with a projected 42.75 per cent deficit, has outlined a \$12-billion programme to revamp Lebanon by the year 2000.

The programme has yet to be approved but the government has already embarked on several rehabilitation programmes, mainly to improve the power, water and telephone networks.

Private construction is also booming across Lebanon, where according to official estimates 12,151 building permits were issued in 1993, compared to 2,859 at the end of the 1975-1990 civil war.

MARKET PRICES	
Upper/lower price in fils per kg	
Apple	700/500
Banana	680
Banana (Mukammal)	620
Cabbage	110/50
Carrot	260/160
Cauliflower	250/180
Cucumber (large)	120/80
Cucumber (small)	270/170
Eggplant	180/100
Garlic	1000/800
Grapes	



Malaysia's First Lady, Dr. Siti Hasmah, Mrs. Abdul Salam Majali and other Malaysian and Jordanian guests Sunday experience the encouraging style of YWMA workshop director Marwan Akrabawi as he admires the work of a youth (Petra photo)

First lady of Malaysia visits NHF

AMMAN (J.T.) — Dato' Dr. Siti Hasmah bte Haji Mohd Ali, wife of Dato' Seri Dr. Mahathir Ben Mohammad, Prime Minister of Malaysia, today visited the Noor Al Iussein Foundation (NHF) accompanied by Mrs. Abdul Salam Majali, wife of the Jordanian Prime Minister, and several guests.

NHF's Theatre-in-education Programme director Lina Tal briefed the guests on NHF's development philosophy and strategies which focus on family and community development, women, children, promotion of culture and heritage and advancement of education.

The visiting group then attended a documentary on the NHF's Projects and Programmes carried out across Jordan and

toured NHF's Jordan Design and Trade Centre (JDTC) which includes special selections of woolen rugs, embroidered home furnishings, ceramics, glassware, basketry, fashionable clothing, wrought iron furniture, personal accessories and Islamic calligraphy items — all designed and produced by more than 3,000 Jordanian crafts men and women.

Dr. Siti Hasmah praised Her Majesty Queen Noor's efforts in establishing and enhancing a long-term integrated development scheme and in integrating women in the development process and expressed her admiration of NHF's projects and programmes especially those which focus on children.

She expressed as well her wish to launch a coopera-

Visits to CPF, workshops

Later Dr. Siti Hasmah visited the Cerebral Palsy Foundation (CPF), toured its various sections, and made a donation to the foundation. The Malaysian first lady also visited the workshops of the Young Women's Muslim Association (YWMA) Centre for the Mentally Handicapped, where she was briefed by Workshop Director Marwan Akrabawi on the courses offered.

Pakistani parliament speaker ends visit

AMMAN (Petra) — Speaker of the Pakistani Parliament Yousef Raza Gillani Sunday left Amman at the end of a four-day visit to Jordan, during which he held talks with Prime Minister Abdul Salam Majali, the speakers of the Upper and Lower houses of Parliament and senior Jordanian officials on bilateral relations and developments of the Middle East peace process.

Mr. Gillani was also received in a special audience Thursday by His Majesty King Hussein.

Prior to his departure, Mr. Gillani and the accompanying parliamentary delegation visited King Abdullah Mosque in Abdali where they were received by Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Abdul Salam Abbadi and the ministry's secretary general.

Dr. Abbadi briefed the delegation the phases of the restoration of holy sites.

Japan donates equipment

AMMAN (J.T.) — Japan today donated JD 288,000 worth of audiovisual educational equipment to the University of Jordan.

At a presentation ceremony held at the Educational Thesaurus Centre of the University Japanese Ambassador to Jordan Yuji Ikeda handed over the new equipment to University President

Fawzi Gharaibeh.

The equipment will be used to enhance the capabilities of the Educational Technology Centre in producing television programmes and educational materials and providing training on both a national and regional basis in cooperation with Tatsuhiko Yanagisawa and Mari Sato, members of the Japan Over-

seas Cooperation Volunteers working in Jordan.

Japan's contributions to the University of Jordan to date have included audiovisual equipment for the Educational Technology Centre in 1983, books related to Japan studies for the university library in 1987 and 1988, books related to Japan studies.

WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

FILM

French film entitled "La Grande Illusion" at the French Cultural Centre at 8:00 p.m.

CONCERT

Concert by the National Musical Institute at the Royal Cultural Centre at 8:00 p.m.

EXHIBITIONS

Oriental pieces exhibition at Gallery Mariam (Tel. 824425).

Ceramics exhibition by Hameed Abdul Majeed at the Royal Cultural Centre.

Two exhibitions of abstract art by Ramzi Al Sayid and Mohammad Salim at the Royal Cultural Centre.

Photography exhibition at the University of Jordan.

Fourth Amman International Book Exhibition at the International Exhibition Centre, University Road (Tel. 650601).

Exhibition of paintings by Iraqi artist Wadah Al Ward at the Phoenix Gallery for Culture and Art, Wasfi Tal Street (Tel. 695291).

Exhibition of paintings by Dia Azzawi at Ah'ad Art Gallery (Tel. 862105).

Exhibition of paintings by Kamal Boullata entitled "Duets, Quartets, and a Triangle" at Darat Al Funun of the Abdul Hameed Shoman Foundation in Jabal Al-Lweibdeh. Also showing "permanent exhibition of 56 Arab contemporary artists" (Tel. 643251/2).

Exhibition by artist Nadim Muhsin at the French Cultural Centre.

"The Dunes Exhibit" — beginnings of photography in Jerusalem and the Holy Land at the American Center exhibition hall, Abdoun.

Azzawi's somber 'war diaries' hang between his polished gems

By Ian Atalla
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Many consider Dia Azzawi, 48, to be Iraq's finest contemporary artist, bar none, and very few artgoers would deny him a place among the cream of that country's countless superb painters, who have made Baghdad the crown jewel of the Arab art world.

With this in mind, those going to see Azzawi's exhibition at the Al Ah'ad Art Gallery will leave with mixed emotions. His multimedia works are magical and mesmerising, and the central exhibition piece, the Al Jawahiri folio, which consists of 10 lithographs, is a tour-de-force of the first order.

But the numerous acrylics and charcoal on display, which form at least half of the exhibits, are a disappointment. Some of them are polished enough, but otherwise unremarkable. A few even verge on amateurish.

By far, what makes the exhibition an artistic event of the first magnitude, despite the large number of knock-off works, is the Al Jawahiri folio, which blends Azzawi's visions as a painter with verses selected from the writings of Al Jawahiri, the famous Iraqi poet.

The lithographs are lyrical and gripping, and de-

monstrate that Azzawi at his best possesses a dynamic expressiveness so powerful that it no doubt leaves many of his peers in Baghdad green with envy.

Another series of mixed-media works in similar style, half abstract and half graffiti-like, chiefly "Nuzhat Zaman" and "The Book of Love," carry on superbly.

Azzawi will never be remembered for technical excellence or innovation, one suspects — his technique is often crude and rough. The singular power of his works lies elsewhere.

For somehow, through colour, shape and texture, he has been able to endow these otherwise ungainly mixed-media works with an other-worldly spirit, so piercing and so baffling at the same time, that one suspects Azzawi is lucky to be a modern painter. One can easily see him being hauled off and accused of witchcraft if he had lived in medieval times, as happened once with the poet and scholar Omar Khayyam.

That said, the breath of this great artist has somehow failed to transfer his acrylic and charcoal works on the walls of Al Ah'ad.

The eight charcoal, entitled "war diaries," all portray a somber, weeping



Dia Azzawi's 'Marrakesh Zone', acrylic on canvas

Jordan, Malaysia look forward to enhanced relations in several arenas

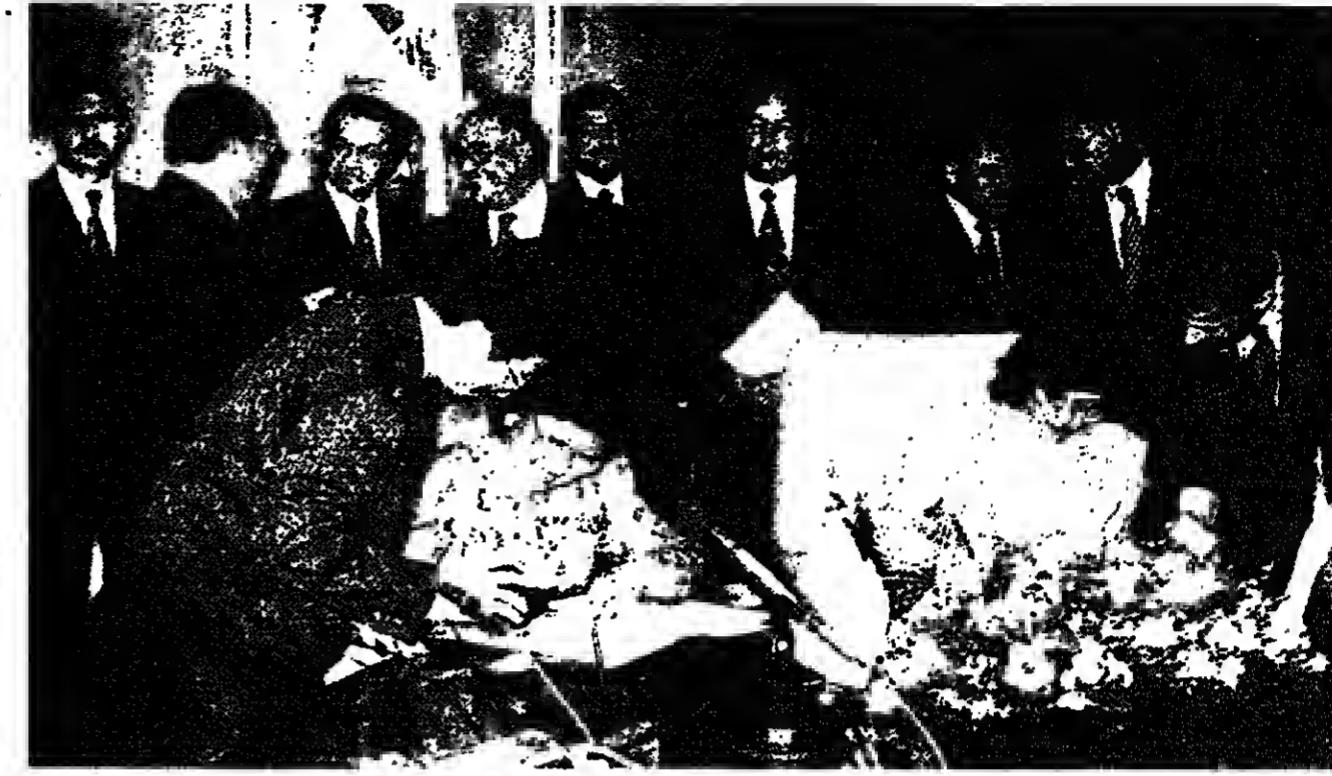
AMMAN (J.T.) — The governments of Jordan and Malaysia Sunday issued a joint communiqué at a press conference held by Prime Minister Abdul Salam Majali and his Malaysian counterpart, Mahathir Mohamad. Following is the full text of the communiqué, read out at the press conference by Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs Abdul Raouf Rawabdeh.

At the invitation of Dr. Abdul Salam Majali, the Prime Minister of Jordan, His Excellency Dato Seri Dr. Mahathir Ben Mohamad, the Prime Minister of Malaysia, arrived at the head of a large delegation of senior officials and businessmen for an official visit to Jordan lasting from 29 September to October 3, 1994.

During the visit, Jordan's honourable guest was received by His Majesty King Hussein, and the two leaders reviewed the strengthening relations between the two countries and the latest developments in the peace process. Afterwards, His Majesty the King awarded his guest the Al-Nahda Medal — First Class. H.E. Dr. Mahathir praised world stature and his continuing efforts in both the domestic and international arenas.

During the discussions on regional and international issues, both sides agreed to coordinate their positions on issues of common concern.

The Malaysian side expressed its support for the Jordanian position in the peace process and urged for full implementation by Israel of all international resolutions and bilateral agreements to ensure the attainment of a comprehensive,



Minister of Industry and Trade Rima Khalaf (right) and Malaysian Minister for International Trade Rafida Aziz Sunday sign a trade agreement (Petra photo)

just and lasting peace where the rights of all parties are respected and preserved.

The Jordanian and Malaysian sides held several meetings, ending their discussions this morning, Sunday October 2. The discussions covered all topics of interest and areas of cooperation between the two countries, including tourism, Islamic affairs, education, shipping and civil aviation.

The visit culminated in the signing of four bilateral agreements as follows:

— An agreement for economic, technological, scientific and cultural cooperation.

— An agreement to avoid

dual taxation.

— A trade agreement.

— Investment protection agreement.

The two countries also signed a memorandum of understanding concerning cooperation in tourism.

The two sides also discussed practical ways of implementing these agreements by means of various protocols to be finalised at a later stage, especially relating to the exchange of administrative expertise and towards the supply of Malaysian needs for man power in the medical, engineering and educational fields. Businessmen from

both sides also met repeatedly to explore areas and ways of mutual cooperation with the objective of expanding trade and the establishment of joint business council and signed an agreement to achieve that objective.

An agreement was also signed between a Malaysian and a Jordanian company for the export of Jordanian pharmaceuticals.

It was also agreed to establish friendship societies for both countries, and to study the establishment of resident embassies in each other's capitals.

The visit of the Malaysian delegation was successful and productive, providing an opportunity for both sides to exchange views over matters of mutual interest, and both sides look forward to a practical implementation of the agreements reached between the two friendly countries.

His Excellency the Prime Minister of Malaysia thanked the government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan for its warm hospitality and expressed his admiration for the historical and cultural sites of Jordan and the Kingdom's comprehensive development.

Morocco, Jordan to sign trade pact

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordanian-Moroccan Economic Committee Sunday met for the second day, resuming talks to increase trade between the two countries.

The committee intends to sign a final trade agreement today. The goal to establish free trade between the two countries, which is "fairly insignificant," said Fathallah Sijilnassi, director for International Affairs at the Moroccan Ministry for Trade, Industry and Foreign Trade.

Mr. Sijilnassi said Moroccan trade volume with Jordan totalled a meagre \$6 million in 1993.

Morocco's exports to Jordan consist mainly of processed fish, clothing and general textiles. Morocco, he said,

hopes to increase volume in these areas as well as diversify its exports.

Commerce between the two countries has been hindered by trade barriers, and limited privatisation in both countries. The agreement will be within the framework of GATT, of which Morocco is a member. Jordan has recently applied for GATT membership.

Additionally, the agreement seeks to liberalise trade between the countries, and create the means for increased trade and investment.

Jordan is in a good position to become a significant trade partner of Morocco because of its number of increasingly privatised industries. Mr. Si-

jilnassi said, "Trade has been insignificant because of a lack of information and links between businessmen." Mr. Sijilnassi pointed out, "Most contacts have been between governments. Liberalisation leaves things up to business men."

He also said that expanding trade with Jordan was significant because of the Kingdom's increasing importance in the region.

Edris Hatto, Morocco's trade minister, will meet with his Jordanian counterpart Rima Khalaf for final discussions and the signing of the agreement today.

Mr. Hatto will also discuss Jordan's role in the coming Casablanca summit scheduled for the end of October.

India confident plague controlled, but cases mount

NEW DELHI (Agencies) — India is sounding confident it has controlled an outbreak of plague that sent tremors of dread around the world, but the number of suspected cases continued to mount and three new possible deaths were reported Sunday.

One person died in Surat — the west coast industrial city where the outbreak started on Sept. 19 — after entering hospital with suspected plague symptoms.

"It's not certain whether he died from plague," said Jagdish Sheth, junior health minister of Gujarat state.

Mr. Sheth said the man may have died from tuberculosis and the body had been sent for a post mortem examination to determine whether he was India's officially reported 52nd plague victim.

If he was, he would be the first plague death in Surat, where 47 people have died, in more than four days.

A 10-year-old girl died in Bhopal, but initial tests were negative for plague, said Dr. Padmuni Shetty at the Plague Control Room of India's commercial capital where no one has so far died of the scourge.

Balladur plays for high stakes in corruption scam

PARIS (AFP) — French Prime Minister Edouard Balladur vowed to fight corruption to the end over the weekend but the political price could be high and the conservative leader stands to lose three of his ministers.

The wave of scandals washing over his government could also damage Mr. Balladur's chances in next year's presidential elections and favour his rival, Gaullist leader Jacques Chirac.

Speaking on television Saturday night, Mr. Balladur said corruption cases would be investigated "with rigorous and strict respect for the law." He added: "No one can cite a single case where the functioning of justice has been prevented by my government."

The first of his ministers in the firing line is Industry Minister Gerard Longuet, who paid a bargain basement price for a second home he had built in the French Riviera resort of Saint-Tropez.

But Defence Minister Francois Leotard and Enterprise and Economic Development Minister Alain Madelin

and a 55-year-old man died in Delhi — where two deaths Saturday are still awaiting the end of testing to determine whether they died of plague — and again senior health officials said he might have died of something else.

On Sunday, India reported 3,474 suspected cases of plague, up by nearly one-third from the previous day's figure. However, so far only 204 have proved to be plague victims, the Delhi Plague Control Room said.

The World Health Organisation (WHO) said Sunday the rapid rise in numbers of suspected cases was no surprise or cause for alarm and that the next two days would prove if the Indian government was right to believe the plague was dying.

"This spurt was to be expected," WHO spokesman Jitendra Tuli in Delhi told Reuters. "We believe the full picture will be clear by Tuesday."

He said the basic signs were that the outbreak was tapering off and government confidence would be justified "unless some cases show up in entirely unexpected areas. That would then really mean a long haul ahead."

India's major problem in the outbreak of plague was the panic-ridden rush of 300,000 people from Surat. Most of the deaths were in the first days.

They spread the disease to six other of India's 26 states in a stampede Cabinet Secretary Surendra Singh said could not be stopped "without brutality." He was,

however, sure "a lid" would soon be put on the plague.

"Everybody knows about it and if the victim doesn't go to hospital, his relatives or neighbours will probably make sure they do," said Mr. Singh.

In Bangladesh, about 50 people have been hospitalized with suspected plague, but none of them has tested positive for the disease, newspapers reported Sunday.

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World News

JORDAN TIMES, MONDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1994 5

Bosnian Serbs halt U.N. convoys in wake of accord

SARAJEVO (R) — Bosnian Serbs halted the first four U.N. convoys that tried to move through their territory Sunday despite an agreement only hours ago to lift a 10-day blockade and ensure their safe passage, U.N. officials said.

"We had applied for nine convoys and received permission for seven and the first four have been halted at Bosnian Serb checkpoints," Claire Grimes, a U.N. spokesperson in Sarajevo told Reuters Sunday.

"The feeling is it's Sunday morning and the orders haven't gone down the line yet, so we're going to give it some more time," she said.

The United Nations and Bosnian Serbs reached agreement Saturday to allow resumption Sunday of U.N. logistics and humanitarian aid road convoys under Serb blockade since a NATO air strike 10 days ago.

The Bosnian Serbs also accepted talks on restarting a vital U.N. airlift to Sarajevo grounded by Serb gunfire.

Diplomats in Sarajevo said Sunday it was the growing isolation which forced Serb leaders into an accommodation with the United Nations and which could give peacekeepers the upper hand for the first time in 30 months on the planes.

"The Bosnian Serbs love to hate the U.N. but they struck two agreements Saturday that make the UNPROFOR (U.N. Protection Force in Bosnia) look good," said a diplomat in Sarajevo, who asked not to be named.

"Now the border is sealed, they need the U.N. more than ever for supplies and technical assistance. The U.N. is their only real link to the world. They can't afford to lose that."

The anti-U.N. blockade had posed a potential humanitarian emergency for Serb-encircled government enclaves with winter nearing and NATO hesitating to take tougher action against Serbs. U.N. officers were plainly relieved at the convoy pact.

"It's a very good step forward from the position we were in," said Lieutenant-General Sir Michael Rose, commander of U.N. troops who guard government enclaves in Bosnia.

The separatist Serbs neutralised U.N. operations in the 70 per cent Bosnia they hold in fury at NATO jets' destruction of a Serb tank flouting Sarajevo's U.N.-mandate security zone and a stiffening of U.N. sanctions against them.

With the U.N. mission in possible jeopardy, Gen. Rose and civilian aides coaxed the Bosnian Serb political leadership into two rounds of negotiations that lasted more than a day and produced two agreements Saturday.

The first was a U.N.-brokered deal between Serbs and the Muslim-led Bosnian government to swap hundreds of war prisoners which provided momentum for the second, more important pact.

"Approval has been given for the reopening of land routes for U.N. logistics convoys... commencing Oct. 2," a joint U.N.-Serb communiqué said in the first of four months.

Secondly, "approval has been given for the (simultaneous) resumption of activities by international humanitarian organisations for the distribution of humanitarian aid through land corridors."

The communiqué also said warring factions were prepared to guarantee utility supplies needed by civilians "on a reciprocal basis" in the Sarajevo region and other war zones of Bosnia.

Finally, it said, "mutual readiness has been expressed

to renew communications links in order to attain an agreed resolution of all possible incidents so as to avoid a deterioration of (Serb) relations with UNPROFOR."

No one could be sure the convoy agreement would be honoured as it was not signed by the Bosnian Serb military. Their troops have disregarded some political deals in the past.

The Serbs and the U.N. Protection Force also agreed to start talks on reopening U.N.-controlled Sarajevo Airport for U.N. humanitarian aid flights.

Momcilo Krajisnik, speaker of the Serbs' self-styled parliament, warned that these talks would be trickier.

"We told General Rose there are serious problems in the use of the airport," Mr. Krajisnik told the Bosnian Serbs News Agency (SRNA), accusing Muslims of using it to attack Serbs.

He did not elaborate. His cabinet told Reuters Sunday the date for the talks had not yet been set but "could take place Monday at Sarajevo Airport."

The 27-month-old airlift to Sarajevo's 380,000 people, the longest recorded to a war-isolated region, was shelved after Serbs ringing the city threatened to shoot down the planes.

NATO jet targeted

A NATO jet was targeted by a missile while flying over northern Bosnia this weekend but managed to escape unharmed, NATO's Southern Command said here Sunday.

The pilot of the French Mirage 2000 was on patrol over the area Saturday along with another Mirage when he saw the missile but was unable to identify the type, Captain John Mitchell, spokesman for the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) in Naples, said.

Capt. Mitchell, who was unable to specify who was behind the incident and whether more than one missile was fired, said an investigation was underway.

The two aircraft involved in the incident are part of a squadron of 17 French Mirage 2000 planes used by NATO as part of its mission to enforce a no-fly zone over Bosnia.

Last month, two British fighter planes were also targeted by missiles over northwest Bosnia and were unharmed.

Meanwhile, Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev said lifting the arms embargo in Bosnia would be a "suicidal decision" that could enlarge the conflict in the former Yugoslavia.

"Nobody in practical terms would ever contemplate lifting (the arms) embargo as a means of bringing peace to Bosnia," Mr. Kozyrev said in a CNN television interview.

"This is just a suicidal decision... because it is lifting all the restraints of the war."

Bosnian President Alija Izetbegovic earlier in the week backed away from his longstanding demand for an immediate lifting of the embargo in Bosnia-Herzegovina and asked the U.N. Security Council to pass a resolution lifting it in six months.

Mr. Kozyrev, who was in New York to attend the U.N. General Assembly, said any lifting of the embargo would be a "desperate gesture to bring outright war to the area."

President Bill Clinton and others have called for lifting the embargo to allow the Muslim-led Bosnian government to defend itself against the Bosnian Serbs, who have seized 70 per cent of the Balkan state.

Germans warned against dominance impression

BREMEN, Germany (R) — President Roman Herzog warned Germany to avoid creating the impression of dominating Europe as the country marked the fourth anniversary of unification with street fairs and parades Sunday.

"Whenever I travel abroad or I receive foreign visitors here, I sense Germany's increased responsibility," Mr. Herzog told German television.

The danger this entails, and which I to some extent feel is desired by Eastern European states, is the impression that we are a position of dominance in Europe.

"We must not allow that to happen, under any circum-

Defeated Rwandan Hutus seek share of government

GOMA, Zaire (Agencies) — Leaders of Rwandan Hutu refugees camped around this Zairean border town have told the U.N. they want a power-sharing deal with the victorious Rwanda Patriotic Front (RPF) government before they return home.

Two plane loads of Japanese troops flew into Goma Sunday to provide relief assistance for Rwandan refugees — a landmark mission for a nation which, for nearly five decades after its defeat in World War II, barred its armed forces from all services abroad.

U.N. officials said that while Gen. Bizimungu's group gave other conditions for a return, their main concern was for political integration.

Rwandan President Pasteur Bizimungu, a Hutu moderate chosen by the Tutsi-dominated RPF after its civil war victory, spoke strongly in Kigali Saturday about the need for reconciliation.

But he said nothing about sharing power with former government leaders, whom he blames for the massacres that followed the April 6 death of President Juvenal Habyarimana as he returned from a peace summit.

The U.N.-led group held more talks Sunday with other refugees in the nearby town of Bukavu.

A spokesman said they ex-

amined living conditions of the refugees and looked for ways in which they could be helped to accept repatriation.

The delegation was also discussing the possibility of using U.N. troops to move the ex-soldiers to a new site, further away from other Rwandan refugees.

Lyndall Sachs, spokeswoman for the U.N. refugee agency UNHCR, said that all aid agencies had resolved not to return to the Katala refugee camp north of Goma until they received guarantees on the security of their workers.

Some 270,000 people live in Katala camp. Ninety international aid workers abandoned it Friday after receiving threats.

U.N. officials were meeting refugee leaders north of Goma Sunday to seek clear proposals on security guarantees.

Ms. Sachs said,

"We told the refugee leaders in clear terms that we would not go back unless they guaranteed security. We don't like to do it because vulnerable groups like women, children, elderly and the sick are hurt, but it has to be done," she added.

Katala is one of a series of camps set up to house nearly a million refugees who



The leader of the Rwandan Patriotic Front General Paul Kagame (left) and Rwandan President Pasteur Bizimungu at the military rally commemorating the 4th anniversary of the Tutsi rebellion against the regime of President Juvenal Habyarimana, in Kigali (AFP photo)

crossed from northwest Rwanda in July.

They are under the sway of former officials of the ousted Rwandan government and 28,000 soldiers and militia members who also fled to Zaire. The troops and militia are blamed for the massacre of an estimated million people between April and July.

U.N. officials say they have repeatedly asked Zairean authorities to disarm the Rwandan soldiers and isolate them, but Zairean army officers say they do not have enough men to tackle the task.

Meanwhile the general who led Rwanda's Tutsi rebels to victory in the civil war appealed to them Saturday not to seek revenge against Hutus blamed for ethnic massacres.

Maj. Gen. Kagame, vice president in the new Tutsi-installed government, criticised "foreigners who come to preach division," a reference to allegations by some relief officials that rebels have carried out widespread reprisal killings.

The U.N. High Commission for Refugees Saturday conceded intimidation by Hutu extremists — not re-

prisals by government troops — is the main reason more than 2 million Rwandan refugees are not returning home from camps in neighbouring countries.

"Ninety per cent of the problem is related to the presence of ex-government soldiers in the camps," said UNHCR spokeswoman Marjane Aalam.

The agency in the past claimed Gen. Kagame's troops were engaged in systematic killing and persecution of Hutu returnees, charges the government denies.

Gen. Kagame, addressing soldiers and supporters at celebrations in Kigali marking the fourth anniversary of the rebels' first attack in northeast Rwanda, said Rwandan soldiers were duty-bound to prevent further ethnic bloodshed in their central African nation. "We must take care, genocide never happens again," said Gen. Kagame, to wild cheers from some 30,000 people who packed a sports stadium in Kigali's decimated western suburb of Nyamirambo.

The U.N. High Commission for Refugees Saturday conceded intimidation by Hutu extremists — not reprisals are isolated cases.

In an apparent damage control effort, the UNHCR has invited a top level government delegation to a meeting of its officials in Geneva, beginning Monday.

Helicopters attack Chechenya village

MOSCOW (R) — Russian news agencies said Sunday that five helicopters attacked a village in the rebel region of Chechenya, killing one person and wounding several others.

Reports from Chechenya's capital Grozny, ITAR-TASS and Interfax agencies said the helicopters with no identification marks struck the Kalinovskiy village north of the breakaway republic.

They had no details on the type of helicopters used in the raid. The reports could not be independently confirmed. Moscow telephone operators said lines to Grozny were cut.

Interfax quoted aides of Chechen President Dzhokhar Dudayev as alleging the helicopters belonged to the Russian army in the north Caucasus.

News reports from the region said Mr. Dudayev blamed the attack on the Kremlin at an emergency meeting of his general staff Saturday. A government spokesman said measures were drawn up for stiff resistance.

Russia has accused Mr. Dudayev of shedding the blood of his own people and vowed it will do everything possible to protect them.

Mr. Dudayev, a former air force general, regards himself as heir to the Chechens who resisted Moscow's rule in a 19th century conflict that bogged down Russian troops in the region. He still enjoys the support of a well-armed army.

Russian media reports from Chechenya are sketchy and differ widely in details. Their sympathies, just like those of the Kremlin, seem to lie with the opposition. Recent TASS reports claiming fighting and heavy casualties in central Grozny have later proved unfounded.

Robots bring back first images of Estonia wreck

TURKU, Finland (AFP) — Finnish experts investigating the wreckage of the Estonia managed to film the front of the vessel where a faulty bow door is suspected of having caused the disaster, one of the experts said Sunday.

They said an airport mechanic was wounded in the Sunday attack. The helicopter had no identification marks.

The latest reports followed an air raid Friday on Grozny Airport building when two helicopters damaged the control tower and two civilian planes and slightly wounded several people.

Opposition leaders claimed responsibility for the raid.

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The first images of the Estonia were received on board the Halli at 12:50 a.m. (1050 GMT), said Mr. Karpinen who was reached by telephone.

The robots took around 15 minutes to reach the sunken ferry before sending back video pictures screened directly aboard the Halli.

The Halli has two remote-controlled submarines fitted with cameras which are to transmit live pictures of the wreck back to investigators.

Both submarines are equipped with floodlights to penetrate the underwater gloom, but visibility was still expected to be no more than three metres (10 feet), forcing the robots to work almost right up against the wreck, Finnish officials said.

Churches across the country held special masses Sunday as mourners congregated in sorrow over the Estonia ferry disaster.

The wind in the area fell to around 36 kilometres (21 miles) an hour early Sunday after reaching 90 kilometres

and coastguard officials said the conditions should be calm enough to permit good filming.

But weather conditions were expected to be bad Monday with high winds affecting search operations.

Finnish officials were meanwhile refusing to rely too much on the accounts of survivors, several of whom reported seeing the Estonia go down without its bow door. That had given credence to theories that the vessel had set sail in an unseaworthy condition.

"We haven't decided yet whether to go inside the wreck," he said.

Mr. Karpinen was part of a team that left the tiny port of Nauvo in southwest Finland at dawn on board the Halli, arriving at the site 100 kilometres (60 miles) offshore just before midday, and sending two unmanned submarines into the Baltic depths (250 feet).

"We have not decided yet whether to go inside the wreck," he said.

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Jordan Times

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Peace and the debt burden

JORDAN'S lobbying for debt relief during the meetings of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in Madrid deserves a sympathetic consideration by the country's creditors grouped in the Paris Club. The minister of finance, Sami Gammoh, is expected to present the Kingdom's case before the Madrid meetings on the heels of the recent agreement between Washington and Amman to write off \$220 million of Jordan's debts to the U.S. The Paris Club countries hold about \$4 billion of the country's total foreign debts totalling about \$6.7 billion. Given the need for an international investment in the successful peace process in the Middle East, Mr. Gammoh is pressing for a 50 per cent write-off of these debts.

The European creditors, hopefully, will be persuaded to follow in the footsteps of Washington which is committed to writing off the rest of Jordan's official debts to the U.S., which total just over \$700 m.

It goes without saying that the region is going through a very delicate period due to the critical junctures that have been reached by the various parties. As things stand now, the people of Jordan have a right to see and feel the dividends of peace and how they may relate to their daily lives. Jordan cannot be expected to construct a solid foundation for peaceful existence with Israel and extend the normalisation process with it as long as poverty in the country is considerable and the numbers of the unemployed are not decreasing. The heavy burdens imposed on the national economy by the current foreign debts obviously preclude the government from taking effective remedial measures to rectify the problem. There is no sense in attaining peace between the various states of the area if their internal security and stability continue to be threatened by underdevelopment and lack of economic and financial resources.

Investment in the Jordanian economy by writing off at least 50 per cent of its debts to the Paris Club creditors is therefore a direct investment in peace, security and stability in the region. In the long run, a prosperous Middle East could mean a bigger market, entailing a greater volume of trade and commerce with the rest of the world. That is why the case for cancelling Jordan's external debts makes sense, both politically and economically.

ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

AL RA'I daily Sunday decried a decision by the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries to end their boycott of foreign firms that deal with Israel, saying that this decision could not have happened had the Arabs been more united. The GCC decision does not only reflect the disarray in Arab ranks and the lack of solidarity among the Arab states, but also the immense pressure exercised on them by the United States to normalise their relations with Israel, said the daily. For its part Jordan had made it clear that a decision of this kind should come from an Arab consensus through the Arab League and only once the Israelis have responded favourably to Arab rightful demands, said the daily. Such a decision should have been linked to a condition of lifting Israeli boycott of Israeli Arab, and an end to occupation of Arab land, continued the daily. The decision to end the boycott can only be interpreted as another gain for the Jewish state, which has given up nothing in return and continues to occupy Arab land, added the paper. The Arabs, said the paper, have offered more than they can to reach a lasting settlement but received nothing from Israel, which, said the paper, does not fall under pressure from the so-called American peace mediator. It is time, said the paper, that Washington exercised pressure on Israel to secure its compliance with the requirements of peace and it is time for the Arab countries to stop offering further concessions in a show of good intentions.

NOT A single sensible Arab person can accept the GCC decision at a time when the Arab Gulf states continue to exercise pressure on the United States to maintain the U.S. presence in Iraq, said Ahmed Dabbas, a columnist in AL RA'I. The writer said it is rather painful to see this happening and to witness such disarray in Arab ranks at a time when only the foreign nations are making serious efforts to lift the sanctions and end the sufferings of the Iraqi people. What is more deplorable is to see these Arab states ending their boycott of foreign firms dealing with Israel at a time when they realise that the Jewish state has not given up the occupied Arab lands, nor recognised the Palestinian people's rights in their homeland, said the writer.

Human Rights File

The battle of the need for 'integration' against the tradition of 'segregation'

By Waleed Sa'di

HIS MAJESTY King Hussein recently called on the government to ensure the equal treatment of Jordanians. No doubt, the King did not make this intervention in a vacuum, but because he felt that more can still be done to accord Jordanians equal treatment. An obvious example of inequality between Jordanians is of course the ongoing discrimination against women in law and practice. There are other examples of discrimination which assume a more subtle nature. To be sure, there is no country in the world that has succeeded fully in uprooting discrimination within its society. Some of these areas of discrimination are rooted in history, tradition and human nature, which cannot be dealt with effectively by legislation alone.

What concerns us in Jordan are practices of discrimination that are either have the backing of the laws of the country or constitute an established policy of the central government. Whenever unequal treatment of people becomes systematic, the government in all its branches must step in to amend these violations. Against this backdrop, we, as a country and people, have to make up our minds about whether we want an "integrationalist" society and country or a "segregationist" one where the people are divided into separate components with separate functions to perform. Clearly, there is no simple solution to the challenges facing the country in this domain. In the final

analysis we need to satisfy ourselves about whether we seek short-term solutions or long-term panaceas. If we focus on the immediate and expedient settlement of this thorny issue, then obviously our choices are rather limited and short-lived. If, on the other hand, we seek a more permanent and durable formula, we should be looking for other ways which could be more enlightened and solid. I certainly don't have the answer to this challenge. Perhaps the Royal Commission entrusted with modernising the country could be mandated to look into this vexing issue. Better still, another Royal task force could be entrusted with looking into this matter from all its aspects and dimensions, relying on the expertise of enlightened people who can be drawn from academia, the business community.

These Jordanians can best tackle this problem from its intellectual, legal, political and perspectives social. We certainly need new blood to look into how best to set the dynamics of modernisation in all its manifestations into motion. Political dinosaurs who have been exhausted must let go and a new breed of people must be allowed to start examining these issues that face the country.

Getting back to the issue of discrimination in the country, it has to be admitted, nevertheless, that the issue has a wider context in the country than is normally the case

in other countries. The parameters of any attempt to deal with it must be drawn with the Jordanians identity, independence and territorial very much in mind. Any sensible solution that keeps these considerations very much in focus could be entertained. Whether we wish to be bold enough to call for affirmative action in combating discrimination as many other countries have done rather successfully or opt for a low key interventionist policy to amend our ways and practices where they need to be changed is something that requires a thorough scrutiny by the suggested task force.

In any case, King Hussein has raised the issue and the government of Prime Minister Abdul Salam Al Majali may wish to respond by articulating its future course of action. Surely, the Cabinet has a programme of action on its sleeves in this regard. The concern of the King cannot but be addressed properly. When the government announces what it intends to do with this concern, the public would have an opportunity to comment and submit counter or supplementary views. We are all waiting impatiently for the reaction of the government. The kind of seeds that the government would decide to sow for future harvesting could mean the difference between continued stability and progress and uncertainty.

Beyond the dilemma, a vision

By Abba Eban

THE BEST way to appraise a policy is to reflect on the alternatives. This logic brings us face to face with the opposition leader, who gave a recent interview to Ma'ariv's weekend supplement. Here are Binyamin Netanyahu's words:

"I shall enter the negotiations and demand the Golan Heights for Israel. I shall find other ways — and there are many such — to widen the canvas and offer important concessions to Syria. Water, for example."

These words reveal a genuine opposition dilemma.

To get peace with Egypt, the Begin administration gave back every inch of Sinai and reduced the Yarmit settlements to scorched earth. When the Likud, which renounced everything for peace with Egypt, now asserts that it can get peace by giving nothing back to Syria, it loses all credibility.

A rational policy statement should obey the principle of consequence. It is easy for a rhetorician to proclaim that he will "demand the whole of the Golan for Israel." There is little conviction in such a trumpet blast unless it is accompanied by an analysis of the results.

The result of such a declaration by an Israeli leader would be to shatter the most of hopeful and universally applauded peace initiative that has ever received converging assent by most of the parties at issue in the Middle East. The aftermath would be the collapse of hope and the despair of peace.

Even after the country's reunification and the radical changes of recent years, this general policy line remains unaltered. This continuity makes our foreign policy unambiguous and predictable. It is consistent with our country's fundamental interests and is borne by a broad political consensus. Today, in the fourth year after reunification, our partners know that the foundations of Germany's foreign policy are unshakable, unquestionable.

The writer is Foreign Minister of Germany. He wrote the following article on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the German reunification, which falls today. Monday.

In June 1967, a few weeks after the end of the Six Day war, a government of national unity headed by Levi Eshkol and reinforced by the membership of Menachem Begin and Moshe Dayan offered Egypt and Syria peace treaties based on the recognised international boundaries, subject to free passage in the Red Sea and an agreement on the division of waters in Israel's north.

One of the motives was to avoid a repetition of 1956, when Israel was pressured into abandoning territorial gains without the attainment of a peace settlement. This success was achieved. Five draft resolutions urging withdrawal without peace were defeated by U.N. votes in 1967. But behind the admitted tactical aim of thwarting a success for Arab radicalism, there was an Israeli policy inspired by a larger vision of regional harmony.

This was shattered by the Khartoum Arab conference of September 1967. But it has now come within a tangible prospect of fulfillment as a result of nearly three decades of Israeli tenacity in the military and diplomatic fields: Both major Israeli political parties have contributed to this opportunity between the Camp David accords and the actions of the Rabin-Perez government in the past two years.

To break this momentum would be to lay a heavy burden on the Israeli conscience for generations to come.

The writer is a former Israeli foreign minister and a former ambassador to the U.N. The article is reprinted from the *Jerusalem Post*.

By Dr. Klaus Kinkel

TO MOST Germans, the dramatic months from the dismantling of the wall in Berlin in November 1989 to the country's reunification on Oct. 3 1990 are an unforgettable period which has greatly influenced our lives. For 43 years Germany was the focal point of the cold war. The gulf that divided the world into two antagonistic camps ran right through the middle of our country. For decades we lived not only with the feeling of being divided but in the awareness that Germany, in the event of a military escalation of the East-West conflict, would inevitably have become the battlefield in what may possibly have turned out to be a nuclear war.

The German revolution of the autumn of 1989 marked the end of that epoch. That peaceful change brought Germany in freedom.

The challenges confronting the nation on the day of unity were awesome. After 40 years of dictatorship in the East, democratic political and administrative structures had to be created in what were now the new federal states. A manufacturing industry that had previously functioned as a planned economy without any consideration for consumer demand, costs or ecological requirements, had to be reorganized along market-economy lines and geared to new products and markets. The past four years have seen tremendous financial and individual endeavours. Our fellow-citizens in Eastern Germany — especially have set about their task in admirable fashion. Today we can say that in spite of the remaining problems we are making progress. Eastern Germany is now, four years after reunification, the

region with the highest economic growth rate in Europe.

In terms of our external relations as well, the country's situation has undergone thorough change in that brief span. The global confrontation originating in the conflict over divided Germany has been consigned to history. We are all living in an incomparably safer world. For the first time in her history Germany has obtained her unity without opposition from neighbours and partners, indeed with their agreement. United Germany is not in dispute with any of her neighbours but rather maintains friendly relations with each of them. In the light of history this was surely the finest unification present Germany could have hoped for on that day in 1990.

Germany's unification in peace and freedom with the blessing of all her neighbours was the outcome of a long-term, deliberative foreign policy, the main elements of which were:

1. An unconditional willingness to integrate Germany politically and economically into a Europe seeking union. That policy automatically ruled out the option of an exclusively national policy.

2. The country's unerring adherence to the Trans-Atlantic remained clear and calculable. The alliance stood firm against threats and intimidation, but it also extended the hand of cooperation and friendship to the former enemy as soon as this became possible.

3. The country's constructive involvement in the work of the United Nations, in the field of development policy, in the dialogue between North and South, in global measures to protect the environment, and in the defence of human rights. In this way Ger-

many was able over decades to win international confidence as a partner in solving mankind's problems.

This long-term and calculable policy has not only brought Germany unity in peace and freedom but remains the guideline for the sovereign, larger Germany. The experience of recent decades proves that Germany is best served by such a policy. Security and prosperity are today no zero-sum game. On the contrary, everyone gains by the security and economic development of others. We Germans have a particular interest in the economic success and democratic progress of our new neighbours and partners in Eastern Europe in particular. These are the basic prerequisites for stability and lasting peace throughout Europe.

At the same time we realize that, as nations become more and more interrelated, the fight against hunger and overpopulation around the world becomes a direct concern of the Germans, a concern which they share with their partners.

All this crystallizes into the following:

We continue to bank on the deepening of European integration and the enlargement of the European Union (EU). These are the foundations of stability and prosperity, not only for ourselves but for our partners as well. We adhere to the Atlantic Alliance, which through the Partnership for Peace has come up with a design which promises peace and security for ourselves and for our former enemies.

2. The writer is Foreign Minister of Germany. He wrote the following article on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the German reunification, which falls today. Monday.

NATO racehorse chained to U.N. plough in Bosnia

By Kurt Schork

Reuter

SARAJEVO — NATO aircraft in Bosnia, designed to cripple an enemy by killing his troops, destroying his armour and obliterating bridges and power plants have attacked targets chosen for their irrelevance.

The NATO racehorse has been chained to a U.N. plough.

When French peacekeepers came under repeated fire from Bosnian Serb forces last week in Sarajevo the U.N. ordered NATO to strike the tank sitting in a field outside the city and gave 30-minute notice so nobody would get hurt.

U.N. officials described the riposte as "robust" and "proportional" to the provocation, in which French peacekeepers were hit by Serb anti-tank weapons.

NATO has been used sparingly so far — there have been five air-to-ground strikes in 30 months of war — and the U.N. has kept them under tight rein, even on those occasions.

Gen. Rose argues that lightly-armed, widely-dispersed peacekeepers would be taken hostage or worse by rebel Serbs if NATO ever attacked in force and says the possibility for a peaceful settlement of the Bosnian war would be lost.

This clash of cultures — the U.N.'s preference for plodding diplomacy and aid work versus NATO's doctrine of massive military force — is further complicated by deep political divisions within NATO and the Security Council.

The United States is pressing hard to use NATO's big stick in Bosnia. General Rose, the U.N. commander in Sarajevo, who asked not to be named.

"If NATO gets its way, the U.N. mission here will not last very long."

"When we go in, I want

to go in with compelling force, force not necessarily proportionate to the action at stake, but enough to make it clear that there is a heavy price to pay for violating these rules that NATO has established."

U.S. Defence Secretary William Perry said this week.

Britain and France, who have about ten thousand peacekeepers on the ground in Bosnia between the United States and none, have serious reservations about Mr. Perry's approach.

Diplomats say the U.S. wants to reduce Gen. Rose's discretionary control over air strike timing and target selection.

"War is king and peacekeeping simply aren't compatible activities," said a U.N. official in Sarajevo who asked not to be named.

"If NATO gets its way, the U.N. mission here will not last very long."

The writer is a former Israeli foreign minister and a former ambassador to the U.N. The article is reprinted from the *Jerusalem Post*.

Features

Crown Prince meets Peres

(Continued from page 1)

Jordanian," Dr. Majali said (see separate story).

In an interview on Saturday, Dr. Majali said Jordan had not reached agreement with Israel on any of the key issues in their peace talks.

"Until now there is no issue that we have reached

agreement on... as you know the common agenda has a number of varied subjects being discussed on their own," he said.

"None of the issues (in the agenda) have reached their final conclusion," Dr. Majali said when asked if Jordan and Israel would sign a peace treaty soon.

Israeli response acceptable

(Continued from page 1)

Israel's resistance to Jordan's demands for a fair share of the waters of the River Jordan and Yarmouk is another major obstacle in the quest for a peace agreement. Dr. Majali was not asked about the issue during the press conference.

Israel is known to be standing firm on its position that water-sharing could be discussed in the context of making available new resources and is stalling on any discussions on allocating the available waters.

In response to a question on reports that Israel was proposing to lease Jordanian land under its control where Israelis have developed agriculture, Dr. Majali said the most important thing was to finalise the borders and then discuss various options.

"Once we establish these (border) lines and then if they want to discuss any other matters of rectification here or there, we are not going to be that hard; we are going to listen to them," he said.

The prime minister disclosed that Israel had "accepted and admitted" that Jordan had sovereignty over a plot near the convergence of the Rivers Jordan and Yarmouk "though the ownership is not Jordanian."

Dr. Majali was referring to a plot of land which belonged

to the Jewish-owned Palestine Electricity Company dating back to the late 1930s. The plot was sold at the time to the power company, Rotteburg, whose production facilities in the area were bombed out during the 1948 war.

Jordan, anxious not to set precedents that could be cited by Israel to its own advantage, has left the site untouched.

The Israeli recognition of Jordanian sovereignty over the land, Dr. Majali said, is a "big step," given the Jewish state's track record with Egypt after signing the Camp David agreements and its insistence on keeping the Taba coastal resort that belonged to Egypt. (The issue was taken to the International Court of Justice, which ruled in favour of Egypt after several years to Israeli-Egyptian wrangling).

"The main thing is to build confidence and acceptance between the two sides and try to reason as much as we can in the arguments so that we could reach solutions," Dr. Majali told the press conference.

Reports in the Israeli press have said that the Jewish state was offering to lease parts of the land in the south where Israelis have developed agricultural farms or to give Jordan alternative land equal in size to the plots that the Israelis say they want to keep.

Mahathir says visit fruitful

(Continued from page 1)

deal of scope for trade between the two countries, the question is identifying what are the needs of Jordan and what are the things that Malaysia can (import) from Jordan."

Dr. Mahathir said he did not discuss the issue of the short presence in Jordan two months ago of the leader of the outlawed Al Arqam sect of Malaysia, Mohammad Ashaari.

Mr. Ashaari happened to be in Jordan when his group was banned in Malaysia. He flew to Thailand shortly afterwards. He was arrested there and deported to Malaysia where he remains in prison.

"We don't think we should take this up with the Jordanian government," Dr. Mahathir said. "This is an open country, they come here, they study here and they are free to leave the country. It so happened that they came here."

The Al Arqam group, Dr.

Mahathir said, "is a group of people who venerate their leader to the extent that this man, Ashaari, has something of a prophet and his followers place him at par with the Prophet and also with God."

"He is supposed to have the attributes of God and that is against the teachings of Islam," the prime minister said. "His followers are quite firm in their belief in his ability, for example, to meet and talk with the Prophet."

"It is quiet difficult to accept this; it is about time we stopped this kind of silly teachings because the government has a duty to see that the teachings of Islam are propagated," he said.

Dr. Mahathir rejected reports that his government had cracked down on the Al Arqam group for political reasons. "What we are doing is not because we are afraid of (Mr. Ashaari) as a politician or he is about to topple the government. That can do, if he wants, through contesting the elections."

Israel hails Tunisia accord

(Continued from page 1)

to the previous day's announcement in New York by the Israeli U.N. mission.

Tunisian officials refused to comment or to confirm reports of a series of secret meetings between representatives of the two countries in Tunis and European countries.

Also Saturday, Mr. Peres met separately with Qatari Foreign Minister Sheikh Hamad Ben Jassem Ben Jabr Al Thani and thanked him for his leadership role in the decision by the six-member Gulf Cooperation Council on the economic boycott of the Jewish state.

"This is a positive step in the right direction," Mr.

Peres said after the meeting. Morocco and Israel announced on Sept. 1 they would open liaison offices, the most direct ties established between the Jewish state and an Arab country since Egypt made peace in 1979.

Tunisia was home for more than a decade to Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat before he moved to the Gaza Strip to take charge of Palestinian self-rule.

Israel's air force bombed PLO headquarters in Tunis in 1985. In a raid in Tunis three years later, Israeli commandos assassinated Khalil Al Wazir, a top leader of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

League rejects GCC decision

(Continued from page 1)

criticised the decision and said in New York that it "was not timely and does not serve the Arab negotiators' interests."

Mr. Sharas said the boycott was not raised at a league foreign ministers meeting held in New York.

Libya's government issued a statement condemning the Gulf countries softening of the boycott.

The Libyan news agency JANA quoted the statement Sunday as saying the full boycott of Israel should continue "as long as the Zionist enemy exists and its aggression continues with its occupation of Palestine and the Arab territories of the Golan and South Lebanon."

Finance Minister Avraham Shohat said the move was "an important stage in an irreversible process which will boost our exports and our economic relations with neighbouring countries."

Syria's Foreign Minister Farouk Al Sharas has

Yeltsin has good reason to be pleased with summit

By David Ijungreen

Reuter

WASHINGTON — With political turmoil brewing back home, Russian President Boris Yeltsin has good reason to be happy with the just-ended summit in Washington.

"We have to be satisfied with all the major items during the visit," Russian Foreign Ministry Press Chief Grigori Karasik said after Mr. Yeltsin wrapped up two days of talks with U.S. President Bill Clinton.

"The number of important issues discussed was unprecedented, as was the level of understanding," he said.

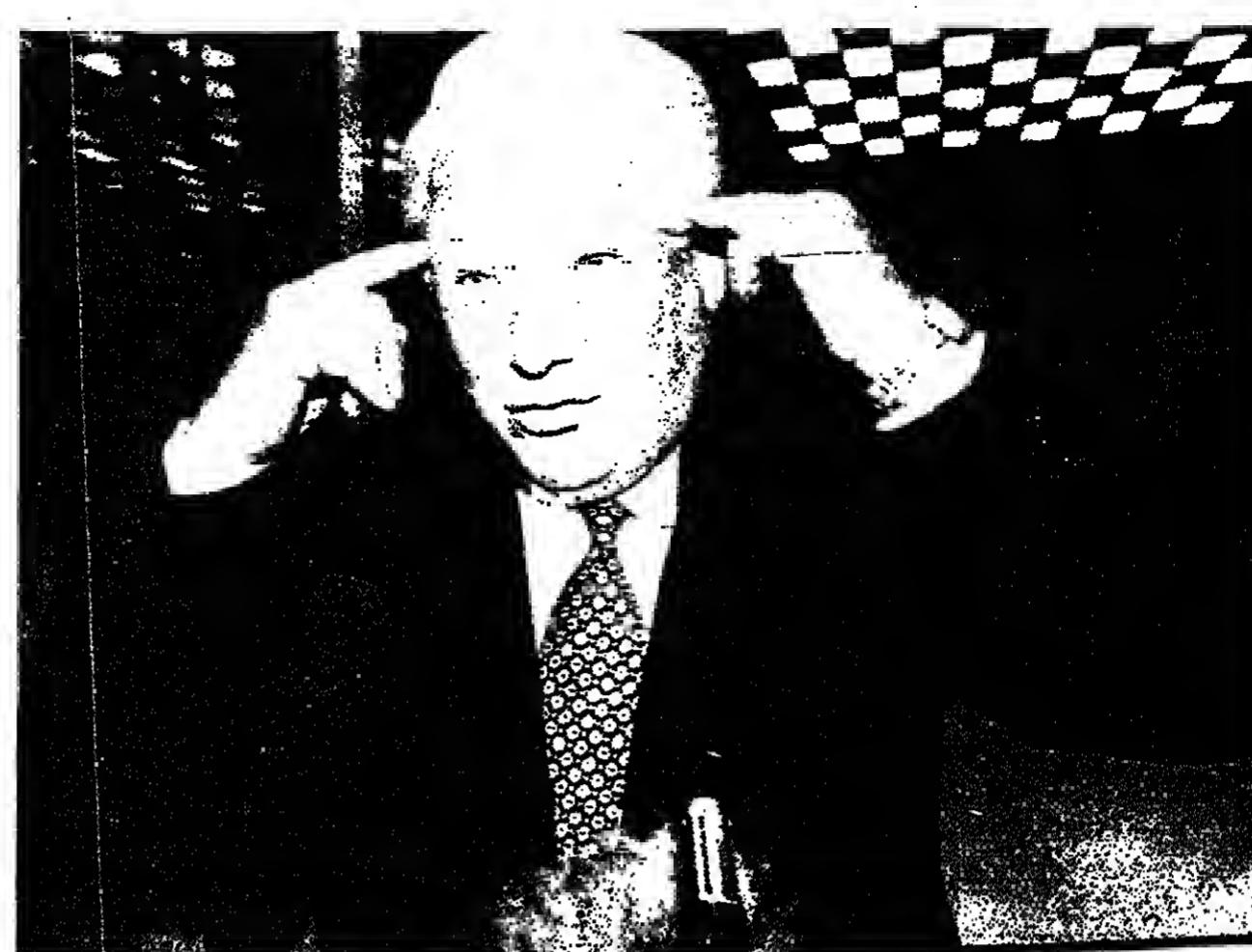
The main significance for Mr. Yeltsin after his meeting with the man he calls "Bill" could well be that U.S.-Russian relations are now so good they can be put on autopilot.

That would suit Mr. Yeltsin perfectly: Political tensions at home, dormant for much of this year, are flaring up again.

His press spokesman, Vyacheslav Kostikov, told *Izvestia* newspaper on Thursday Mr. Yeltsin's advisers were battling for influence ahead of Russia's 1996 presidential elections. He said democracy in Russia could be at stake.

Izvestia suggested senior Yeltsin aide Viktor Ilyushin was pressing for more influence and possibly putting the job of Prime Minister Chernomyrdin at risk.

Mr. Yeltsin firmly hacked Mr. Chernomyrdin on Wednesday, telling Russian reporters: "As long as I am the president, Chernomyrdin will remain head of the



Russian President Boris Yeltsin gestures while talking to the press after arriving in Moscow from the U.S. on Friday. Mr. Yeltsin said he was exhausted after the flight from the

U.S. and his security people did not wake him up during a stopover in Ireland (APF photo)

Russian government."

With the prospect of further upheavals at home, Mr. Yeltsin at least knows he does not have to worry about serious problems in ties with Washington for the time being.

Another Yeltsin spokesman, Anatoly Krasikov, said the Clinton meetings reflected the new more flexible nature of relations, light years away from the

tense rigid superpower summits of the cold war.

"In those days the visits were prepared beforehand to the last full stop and the two leaders were only figureheads," he said. "They... signed (documents) not even knowing what they were signing."

"Now it is the leaders who do the most important work themselves. In the olden days they sat on

opposite sides of a river. Now they are partners."

Mr. Yeltsin and Mr. Clinton have for the time being agreed to quietly disagree on several topics including Russian arms sales to Iran and policy on Bosnia.

"What family does not have arguments which cannot be solved later?" Mr. Yeltsin told a White House

news conference.

Mr. Krasikov added: "A lot of questions remained but they are practical ones. The strategy has been determined but the aides have to work out the tactics."

Mr. Yeltsin flew to the United States determined to press for an end to trade restrictions on Russian goods and to persuade the reluctant U.S. business

community it was time to turn on the investment taps.

It was widespread unhappiness about the crumbling Russian economy that fuelled much of the nation's political unrest last year, which ended in October when Mr. Yeltsin sent tanks in against a rebellious parliament.

Business deals worth \$1 billion were signed during this visit, but of more importance to Mr. Yeltsin was the agreement he signed with Mr. Clinton to lift trade curbs and start building a normal trade relationship between the two giant countries.

Mr. Yeltsin's cosy relationship with Mr. Clinton did not stop him from making genteel approaches to the Democratic president's Republican rivals during the Washington visit, however.

Mr. Yeltsin, experienced at political infighting and more interested in official state relations than in personal ones, knows Mr. Clinton is in deep political trouble at home and might not be around after 1996 presidential elections.

Accordingly, at an official dinner for Mr. Clinton at the new Russian embassy Wednesday evening there were a number of leading Republicans on the guest list.

They included former U.S. secretary of state James Baker, who is considering whether to run for the Republican presidential nomination in 1996.

Also present was retired general Colin Powell, former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, who has not yet declared a party affiliation but whom many Republicans would like to see on their 1996 ticket.

Guerrilla 'mini-army' wins Israeli respect

By Andrew Tarnowski

Reuter

TYRE, Lebanon — The last Arab-Israeli frontline is almost forgotten these days as Israel and the Arabs talk peace, but the fighting still rumbles on in South Lebanon — and Israeli troops are not having it all their own way.

Shiite Muslim guerrillas have developed into a grudgingly admired foe for the Israelis after tightening their security, acquiring missiles and honing their tactics, according to experienced observers in the south.

Israeli troops no longer dismiss the Islamic resistance as led by the pro-Iranian Hezbollah (the Party of God) as "terrorists" and speak of them with new respect as a "mini-army".

Independent sources believe there are 300-400 hardcore professional fighters who can call on Hezbollah to boost their forces up to 3,000 men in a few hours.

But guerrilla field commanders may be operationally independent of Hezbollah's Beirut bosses, the sources say.

This may spell trouble for any Israeli-Lebanese peace deal because no one knows how the commanders might

react to orders from Beirut to stop their attacks.

"The Islamic resistance has a life of its own, definitely," a source said. "One gets the impression that these guys might do their own thinking about what matters."

Equipped with wire-guided Sagger anti-tank missiles, small groups of fighters regularly infiltrate behind the lines in Israel's 13-km wide border buffer zone and wait in ambush for days to hit patrols with long-range missile attacks.

The Israelis find it hard to hit back when they come under missile, machinegun and mortar fire from hillsides two-to-three km away, sources say.

Other figures better reflect the intensity of the war. In August the two sides fired more than 3,000 artillery shells. Israeli planes have hit the guerrillas 28 times this year.

Doubts and desertions are also weakening the South Lebanon Army (SLA) militia which helps Israel's 1,000 troops control the buffer zone, a source said.

"The SLA have stopped patrolling. They just man checkpoints because they think peace is round the corner."

Israeli soldiers admit the guerrillas are getting tougher.

"They are not the same terrorists as before. They are determined and resourceful," a soldier of the Givati Infantry Brigade told Ron Ben-Yishai, a commentator for Israel's lead-

ing newspaper *Yedioth Achronot*.

Mr. Ben-Yishai also quoted the commander of an Israeli position saying: "Hizballah today is a mini-army... they are no longer suicide attackers."

"They attack from long range and avoid close encounters. If we meet on the ground they fight like snakes... That's why their casualties are low."

Beirut politicians are confident Hizballah will stop fighting once Israel pledges to leave the south. Hizballah has already moved into conventional politics with the election of eight deputies to the Beirut parliament in 1992.

But U.S. and Israeli officials distrust the guerrillas and doubt the Lebanese army can meet Israeli demands to establish security and prevent cross-border guerrilla attacks.

The source says the resistance appeared to become autonomous from Hizballah's political wing in 1992 after Hizballah's chief Abbas Mussawi died in an Israeli helicopter attack.

"It was mainly for security reasons because after the Mussawi killing Hizballah had big fears that they had been penetrated very badly by the Israelis."

Buthelezi fighting for political survival

By Rich Mkhondo

Reuter

JOHANNESBURG — When Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi burst into a studio and scuffled with a Zulu prince on live television, the cameras zoomed in on a man fighting for survival as champion of South Africa's Zulu nation.

Mr. Buthelezi is now in dispute with his Zulu supporters, adding to his simmering differences with the African National Congress (ANC), which leads the government formed after the country's first democratic election in April.

Chief Buthelezi is fighting for his political survival, said Wim Booysse, a political analyst for the Northern Transvaal Chamber of Industries.

"This could be devastating for the fragile peace we have had since the democratic government was installed," Mr. Booysse said.

Mr. Buthelezi, who is home affairs minister in the new government and head of the Inkatha Freedom

party, said he went to the Durban studios of state-run South African Broadcasting Corporation during the prime-time agenda programme on Sunday to remonstrate with Prince Sifiso Zulu.

The prince had angered Mr. Buthelezi by saying he was no longer a principal adviser to Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini. A gun was seized during the studio fracas and Mr. Buthelezi has accused the prince of trying to shoot him.

The debacle showed the power struggle within the Zulu royal house was deepening and Mr. Buthelezi was growing isolated as the king drifted towards President Nelson Mandela's ANC.

Buthelezi is concerned about his power-base which the ANC had begun to erode, said University of Western Cape lecturer Sipho Maseko.

"There is a growing rift within the Zulu nation. The other problem is that King Goodwill looks very fragile."

Mr. Zwelithini cancelled the celebrations saying he

feared for his life after Inkatha supporters stormed the royal residence in Nongoma during a visit by Mr. Mandela recently.

It was unclear whether the debacle would effect Mr. Buthelezi's cabinet position, although the ANC said he was unfit to hold it.

He led Inkatha in a bloody confrontation with the ANC in the dying years of apartheid rule in which thousands of people were killed in the Zulu heartland.

He threatened to boycott the historic April election, a prospect which raised fears of full-scale civil war in South Africa, until international mediators persuaded him at the eleventh hour to take part. He was handed the home affairs portfolio as a gesture of national unity.

The dispute within the nine million-strong Zulu nation boiled over when Mr. Buthelezi refused to

Senior World Bank official says Mideast peace dividend is better economic policy

MADRID (R) — The real dividend from moves towards peace in the Middle East will be better economic policies and closer regional cooperation, a senior World Bank official said Sunday.

"The focus in the Middle East is switching from politics to economics. Better economic policies are going to be the real peace dividend," the bank's vice-president for the Middle East and Africa, Cairo Koch-Weser, told a news conference.

"The challenge facing the region is to stimulate the flow of private investment," he said.

Mr. Koch-Weser, who was attending the bank's annual meeting here, said that aid groups were still facing problems channelling agreed funds to the autonomous Palestinian areas of the Gaza Strip and the West Bank Jericho area but that these were gradually being overcome.

He said the difficulties stemmed from some donors

being asked to switch funding from longer-term infrastructure projects and other traditional targets to day-to-day development such as financing by a police force.

"Some donors have political and even legal problems with that," he said. "It is not a question of lack of will."

A U.S.-coordinated aid effort pledged \$2.4 billion to the Palestine autonomous regions over five years. The regions were set up earlier this year and have been followed by more steps towards establishing ties between Israel and Arab countries.

Mr. Koch-Weser said the benefits of moves towards peace would allow countries in the Middle East to devote more attention to getting economic policy right.

"Politicians are going to be increasingly judge on their ability to provide economic growth," he said.

Mr. Koch-Weser said that the World Bank stood ready to help Syria in its efforts to

build a more market-orientated economy but that the question of fresh financing was complicated by the country's debt arrears.

He said that the bank was discussing a new loan for Algeria, possibly amounting to between \$100 million and \$200 million, linked to a programme of economic and social reform.

Despite what he called political "volatility," he said the World Bank was confident that the government of President Liamaine Zeroual was committed to reforming its state-dominated economy.

"We are working on an ambitious programme of structural reform (there)," Mr. Koch-Weser said.

Fresh lending to Iran has been frozen because of opposition of the bank's "shareholders," amongst them and United States, but the institution was continuing to disburse \$850 million of financing agreed previously, he said.

"Politicians are going to be increasingly judge on their ability to provide economic growth," he said.

Mr. Koch-Weser said that the World Bank stood ready to

G-7 urges poor states to take smaller IMF cash deal

MADRID (R) — Needy nations considered a take-it-or-leave-it offer Sunday to accept a slimmed down \$24 billion package of reserve assets made by the IMF's Group of Seven (G-7) paymasters.

The G-7 has made it clear the developing world should take what it can get after finance ministers met Saturday to thrash out a compromise deal on a new issue of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs), the International Monetary Fund's (IMF's) reserve money.

But ahead of Sunday's policy-setting IMF Interim Committee in Madrid, Third World leaders have been threatening to block anything that falls far short of the \$50 billion scheme proposed by the fund's managing director, Michel Camdessus.

The European Union's Economics Commissioner Hennig Christophsen said opposition by developing countries meant it would be difficult to reach a compromise.

"The lunch promises to be pretty tense," G-7 official said of the event that will get discussions on the SDRs under way.

Both rich and poor states can muster the 15 per cent of IMF votes needed for an effective veto in the Interim Committee.

G-7 and IMF officials say that a stalemate in the Interim Committee may mean a new meeting on the issue next month.

German Bundesbank President Hans Tietmeyer, a key opponent of an SDR issue on the grounds it risks stoking world inflation, said Saturday the G-7 compromise was the furthest he would go.

Bonn's Finance Minister

Theo Waigel told the Interim Committee Sunday: "I see no room for negotiation."

"It's the only show in town," said British Chancellor of the Exchequer Kenneth Clarke.

French Economy Minister Edmond Alphandery, who has fought a lonely battle hacking Mr. Camdessus's plan, appeared keen to get the message over to the developing world that the compromise was a fair package — and the best they would get.

"It's not that bad," he said.

Mr. Alphandery was at pains to stress that France had persuaded the G-7 to amend IMF rules to make it clear the SDR issue would not be a one-off kiss of death for the 1960s idea that the unit, whose value is based on a basket of major currencies, would be issued regularly to all IMF members to bolster world liquidity.

But German officials took a different line, saying the most important aspect of the G-7 deal was that there would be no danger of repeated bids to create new SDRs.

Mr. Camdessus, a former Bank of France governor, proposed issuing 36 billion SDRs, worth about \$50 billion, very quickly.

He wanted an immediate general share-out based on countries' IMF shares or quotas in the fund, followed by a special issue requiring an amendment of the IMF rules.

This would go to the 37 poorest countries and east European states who missed out on the last issue in 1981, before they joined.

The G-7 plan is for a complex special allocation that gives every country a choice between raising their SDR reserves by eight per cent of their quota or taking them up to a ceiling of 24 per cent.

Needy nations should get rather more than half the issue. But not until 179 members' parliaments have ratified it.

Mr. Alphandery said the G-7 was committed to seeing that the outcome of the trade talks in Washington had been expected and that it would have no major impact on the market.

Mr. Murayama was quoted as telling the two ministers that he was satisfied with the partial agreements with the United States. The prime minister noted that Tokyo managed to prevent an outright confrontation with Washington over trade.

Tokyo market dealers,

meanwhile, said that the outcome of the trade talks in Washington had been expected and that it would have no major impact on the market.

Japan hails trade accord with U.S. but regrets moves toward sanctions

TOKYO (AFP) — Japanese leaders Sunday welcomed the trade agreement reached with the United States in three important areas but regretted U.S. moves toward sanctions over the unresolved issue of automobiles.

"It will have a good effect on overall Japan-U.S. relations," Japan's chief cabinet secretary, Kozo Igarashi, said in a statement, referring to accords on government procurement, the insurance business and flat glass in talks aimed at cutting Japan's huge trade surplus with the United States.

However, Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama and auto industry leaders regretted U.S. moves toward sanctions over failure in talks in Washington to reach agreement on opening Japan's market to more American automobiles and auto parts.

"It's very regrettable the 301 clause was invoked in the process of talks," he told reporters, referring to U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor, who said his office would "initiate a 301 investigation" of the Japanese car parts market.

Mr. Kantor made the remarks in Washington following his unsuccessful talks with Japan's International Trade and Industry Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto on the auto issues.

Mr. Hashimoto and Foreign Minister Yohei Kono briefed Mr. Murayama on their marathon talks with Mr. Kantor after returning home from Washington Sunday, officials said.

Mr. Murayama was quoted as telling the two ministers that he was satisfied with the partial agreements with the United States. The prime minister noted that Tokyo managed to prevent an outright confrontation with Washington over trade.

Tokyo market dealers,

meanwhile, said that the outcome of the trade talks in Washington had been expected and that it would have no major impact on the market.

Mr. Igarashi, the chief government spokesman, said "it is extremely regrettable" that the United States has decided to "identify under section 301 of the trade act of 1974 Japan's auto parts aftermarket as characterized by 'unfair and discriminatory trade practices."

"There has been a wide

increase in transactions in the auto parts sector," Mr. Igarashi said in the statement.

"The government of Japan has taken a sincere and vigorous approach in the framework talks with such steps as seriously considering deregulation premised on an assurance of the safety of replacement parts as well," be said.

HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR MONDAY OCTOBER 3, 1994

By Thomas S. Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation

GENERAL TENDENCIES: An excellent day to get the week off to a good start where you will be wide awake to new and advanced ways to move forward in both your business and personal life. Be alert of mind of delays.

ARIES: (March 21 to April 19) Get into activities which can put you in the public eye and will give you a chance to get ahead in your career and make you successful.

TAURUS: (April 20 to May 20) Before getting into that new course of action, be sure to consult one who has much experience along such lines of endeavour.

GEMINI: (May 21 to June 21) Use those systems which have worked successfully in the past in dealing with persons in business and you will gain much profit.

MOON CHILDREN: (June 22 to July 21) Showing your partners that you operate very sensibly is wise and you gain their added cooperation for a new project.

LEO: (July 22 to August 21) Make sure you understand your assignments thoroughly and handle them efficiently so you gain the respect of higher-ups and fellow associates.

VIRGO: (August 22 to September 22) Take care you do not overspend where recreation is concerned and try to cut down on such lines of endeavour.

LIBRA: (September 23 to October 22) Make sure that all home matters are solidly based and of yourself of whatever is absolute or unworkable to complete a project.

SCORPIO: (October 23 to November 21) Begin the week properly by answering any letters which are important and putting in motion any new enterprises which you helped developed.

SAGITTARIUS: (November 22 to December 21) Look into the monetary side of any situation today and everything turns out all right for you in getting what you want in life.

CAPRICORN: (December 22 to January 20) Get that new course of activity started which will last for some time. Tonight, be sure to rest up for the week ahead and enjoy yourself.

AQUARIUS: (January 21 to February 19) Plan and handle practical affairs wisely and stop all that daydreaming and socialising which gets you nowhere towards your success.

PISCES: (February 20 to March 20) You have find capabilities for getting projects down to a workable level and also handling details precisely. Utilise this talent.

Birthstone of October: Opal — Tourmaline

LINES OF STYLE

DAJANI'S

Gold & Gems Jewellers.

Amra Hotel, 6th Circle, Amman.

CARNELIAN: A grounding stone. It firmly anchors ideas and inspiration, alleviates absent-mindedness and mental confusion. It is good for circulation.



"Half of my body sleeps while the other half lies awake worrying. Then they switch."

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles. One letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

WYLEN

KOSMY

VACTAR

TUGIRA

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: THE (circle letters)

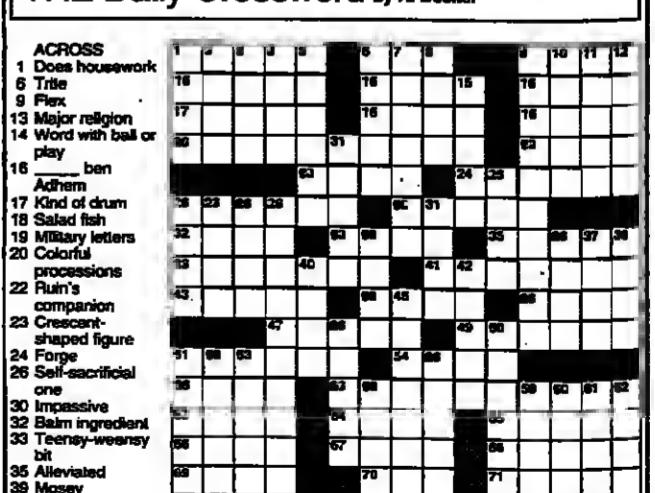
(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: PARCH PAPER HOURLY CLAUSE

Answer: How she described her well-behaved young dog — A HUSH PUPPY

THE Daily Crossword

by Al Becker



Puzzle solved:

1. Platter, 2. Annapolis Inst., 3. Certain, 4. European, 5. Scarlet's home, 6. Bandy, 7. Most, 8. Barefoot boy with cheeks, 9. Sandhill crane, 10. Author Mina, 11. Radium, 12. Penny, 13. Celery, 14. Singer Tenille, 15. Clever, 16. vanity, 17. vanity, 18. vanity, 19. vanity, 20. vanity, 21. vanity, 22. vanity, 23. vanity, 24. vanity, 25. vanity, 26. vanity, 27. vanity, 28. vanity, 29. vanity, 30. vanity, 31. vanity, 32. vanity, 33. vanity, 34. vanity, 35. vanity, 36. vanity, 37. vanity, 38. vanity, 39. vanity, 40. vanity, 41. vanity, 42. vanity, 43. vanity, 44. vanity, 45. vanity, 46. vanity, 47. vanity, 48. vanity, 49. vanity, 50. vanity, 51. vanity, 52. vanity, 53. vanity, 54. vanity, 55. vanity, 56. vanity, 57. vanity, 58. vanity, 59. vanity, 60. vanity, 61. vanity, 62. vanity, 63. vanity, 64. vanity, 65. vanity, 66. vanity, 67. vanity, 68. vanity, 69. vanity, 70. vanity, 71. vanity, 72. vanity, 73. vanity, 74. vanity, 75. vanity, 76. vanity, 77. vanity, 78. vanity, 79. vanity, 80. vanity, 81. vanity, 82. vanity, 83. vanity, 84. vanity, 85. vanity, 86. vanity, 87. vanity, 88. vanity, 89. vanity, 90. vanity, 91. vanity, 92. vanity, 93. vanity, 94. vanity, 95. vanity, 96. vanity, 97. vanity, 98. vanity, 99. vanity, 100. vanity.

Peanuts



Andy Capp



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Business & Finance

JORDAN TIMES, MONDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1994 9

Financial Markets Jordan Times
In co-operation with Cairo Amman Bank

Foreign Exchange Market Summary (September 26 — September 30, 94)

AMMAN — The dollar appreciated sharply against the yen at the end of last week, as it ended 1.34 per cent higher against the Japanese currency. The dollar stabilised against the mark and depreciated marginally against sterling.

The dollar appreciated in New York Monday influenced by rumours that the United States and Japan will reach a trade agreement before the end of September, the deadline set by the United States for possible economic sanctions against Japan if it did not open its markets to American products. Dealers were cautiously trading ahead of the Federal Open Committee's meeting the next day, as analysts were uncertain whether the committee's meeting will result in an increase in the U.S. interest rates.

The dollar depreciated against other major currencies Tuesday, as the Federal Reserve refrained from tightening its monetary policy. Although such a move was widely anticipated by the market, analysts feared that it might reflect a possible lull-up in the Fed's inflation fighting policy. Analysts indicated that the Federal Open Market Committee's decision did not rule out the possibility of a rate increase in its next meeting on Tuesday 17/10/1994.

The dollar appreciated against other major currencies Wednesday, however. If appreciated against the mark, as the German unit depreciated against other European currencies. The mark's depreciation was due to news that Germany's Free Democratic Party, the coalition partner of the ruling Christian Democratic Union, failed to gain sufficient electoral votes in Bavaria earlier this week. This prompted questions regarding the ruling coalition's prospects in Germany's election due to be held on the 16th of October.

Moreover, the dollar appreciated against the yen due to traders' optimism towards the U.S.-Japan trade negotiations, as reports showed the two countries may possibly reach a partial agreement. Such an agreement would weaken the case for economic sanctions against Japan.

The dollar depreciated on Thursday, as traders were cautious ahead of the end-September deadline that the United States had set to impose trade sanctions against Japan.

By the end of the week, the dollar appreciated against the mark and the yen, while depreciating marginally against sterling. The dollar's appreciation was due to traders' expectations that the trade negotiations between Japan and the United States will lead to a partial agreement.

Traders' expectations were influenced by news that the two parties were close to an agreement regarding government procurement of communication and medical equipment. Analysts anticipated that a partial agreement will not benefit the dollar and will not negate possible limited sanctions against Japan.

The U.S. unit, thus ended the week at 1,5501 marks, 99.16 yen and at \$1.5800 to the pound sterling.

New York Closing Rates for Major Currencies Against the U.S. Dollar

Currency	23/9/94		30/9/94		Percent Change
	Close	Close	Close	Close	
Stirling Pound	1.5770	1.5800	0.19 %	0.19 %	0.19 %
Deutsche Mark	1.5468	1.5501	0.081%	0.081%	0.081%
Swiss Franc	1.2865	1.2859	0.05 %	0.05 %	0.05 %
French Franc	5.2935	5.2925	0.02 %	0.02 %	0.02 %
Japanese Yen	97.85	99.10	(1.34)%	(1.34)%	(1.34)%

1/10 Per \$1.00

Euro-Currency Interest Rates

Currency	23/9/1994				30/9/1994			
	1-Month ¹	1-Year ¹						
U.S. Dollar	4.75	5.67	4.75	5.67	4.75	5.67	4.75	5.67
Sterling Pound	5.25	7.31	5.18	7.06	5.25	7.31	5.18	7.06
Deut.-chr. Mark	4.81	5.50	4.68	5.43	4.81	5.50	4.68	5.43
Swiss Franc	5.75	4.50	5.56	4.37	5.75	4.50	5.56	4.37
French Franc	5.25	6.18	5.26	6.25	5.25	6.18	5.26	6.25
Japanese Yen	2.16	2.43	2.12	2.50	2.16	2.43	2.12	2.50

Int'l bank bid rates for amounts exceeding U.S. Dollars 1,000,000 or equivalent

Central Bank of Jordan Exchange Rate Bulletin

Date: 2/10/1994

Currency	Bid		Offer	
	U.S. Dollar	0.6970	0.6990	Sterling Pound
Sterling Pound	1.0972	1.1027		
Deutsche Mark	0.4487	0.4509		
Swiss Franc	0.5401	0.5428		
French Franc	0.1315	0.1322		
Japanese Yen	0.7019	0.7054		
Dutch Guilder	0.4007	0.4027		
Swedish Krona	*****	*****		
Italian Lira ²	0.0446	0.0448		
Belgian Franc	*****	*****		

Per 100

COMPANY'S NAME	TRADED	PRVY	OPENING	CLOSING	PRC	PRICE		
							YESTD	YESTD
ADAN BANK	29,170	182,250	182,000	182,100	1.720	1.700		
JORDAN NATIONAL BANK	25,189	3,850	3,920	3,910	1.720	1.700		
BANK OF JORDAN	92,004	4,000	4,010	4,020	1.720	1.700		
JORDAN DEVELOPMENT BANK	21,400	8,500	8,500	8,500	1.720	1.700		
JORDAN INDUSTRIAL BANK	12,400	8,500	8,500	8,500	1.720	1.700		
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	7,555	2,980	2,980	2,980	1.720	1.700		
JORDAN GULF BANK	8,465	1,720	1,720	1,720	1.720	1.700		
JORDAN NATIONAL BANK	12,568	1,720	1,720	1,720	1.720	1.700		
JORDAN BANK FOR INVESTMENT	7,082	1,630	1,630	1,640	1.640	1.620		
PHILADELPHIA INVESTMENT BANK	5,610	1,910	1,910	1,880	1.910	1.880		
JORDANIA BANK	3,100	1,600	1,600	1,600	1.600	1.600		
JORDANIA ELECTRIC POWER	1,912	1,630	1,630	1,630	1.630	1.620		
JORDAN INTERNATIONAL HOTELS	1,313	8,400	8,250	8,250	8,400	8,250		
JORDAN WATER SUPPLY LINES	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		
JORDAN PETROLEUM SERVICES	9,661	2,730	2,730	2,700	2,700	2,700		
REAL STATE INVESTMENT	194	1,270	1,290	1,293	1,270	1,293		
GRAND TOTAL							567,068	

1/10 Per 100

MAJLIS RAHAM MESRA Y.A.B. PERDANA MENTERI
ANALISA DATO' SERI DR. MAHATHIR MOHAMMAD
BERSAMA PELAJAR-PELAJAR MALAYSIA DI JORDAN

TARIKH: 2 OKTOBER 1994

HARI: AHAD

TEMPAT: KEL INT

Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad (fourth from left) on Sunday meets with Malaysian students studying in Jordan (photo

Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad (fourth from left) on Sunday meets with Malaysian students studying in Jordan (photo

Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad (fourth from left) on Sunday meets with Malaysian students studying in Jordan (photo

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Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad (fourth from left) on Sunday meets with Malaysian students studying in Jordan (photo

Asian Games launched as Hiroshima pleads for peace

HIROSHIMA, Japan (AP) — The city reduced to rubble by an atomic bomb nearly 50 years ago launched one of Asia's largest ever sporting events Sunday with a powerful plea for world peace.

Japanese Emperor Akihito declared the 12th Asian Games open at 2:39 p.m. (0539 GMT) after a procession of participants into Hiroshima's new 50,000-seat stadium.

Nearly 5,000 athletes from 42 nations and territories will be competing over the next two weeks for a total of 337 gold medals in 34 sports. China, overwhelming victor at the last Asian, is certain to reap the largest medal harvest.

The opening festivities began with an upbeat concert by young singers from four Asian nations and ended with a spectacle of light and dance depicting mankind moving from despair toward hope and peace.

Figures wearing dark mantles, suffering from repeated ordeals, were supplanted by young women in bright attire on a field splashed with glitter and light. A joyous mass dance ended the 4½-hour ceremony.

In one of the opening speeches, Hiroshiro Furukoshi, president of the organizing committee, said he hoped the games' theme of Asian harmony would help create "an attractive and dynamic Asia for the 21st century" and that Hiroshima's "message for the pursuit of peace will be heard throughout Asia and all the world."

Both the emblem and mascots of the games are variations on the dove of peace, while the torch for lighting the games' flame was started from both the flame of the 1990 games in Beijing and from the "Flame of Peace" in a Hiroshima park dedicated to the abolition of nuclear weapons.

Helicopters fluttered overhead and security on the ground was tight. Radical leftists, who oppose Japan's monarchy, had threatened to disrupt the opening ceremony, and Saturday dozens of radicals demonstrated against the emperor's visit to Europe, due to begin after Sunday's ceremonies.

The emperor's late father, Hirohito, was the symbolic leader of Japan during World War II and announced the nation's surrender days after the United States dropped two atomic bombs on Japanese cities in August 1945.

The first all but obliterated Hiroshima, leaving some 140,000 dead. But the city has since been rebuilt into one of Japan's loveliest, and views the games as proof of its rebirth.

The Hiroshima Games are the biggest in the Asian's 43-year history. North Korea, under international pressure for allegedly trying to develop nuclear weapons, is the only eligible country not at the Hiroshima Games.

The roster of nations is also joined for the first time by five former Soviet republics in Central Asia, while war-torn Cambodia is returning after a 20-year absence.

The only significant political shadow hanging over the games is a China-Taiwan controversy over the presence here of Taiwan Vice Premier Hsu Li-Teh.

After earlier threatening to boycott the games if Taiwan President Lee Teng-Hui came, China still protested strongly over Hsu's visit. China claims he is at the games for political maneuvering against Beijing and should have been denied entry by Japan, which has diplomatic relations with China but not with Taiwan.

Taiwan says Hsu is here to learn for Taiwan's bid to become the games host in 2002, and that Beijing is the one injecting politics into sports. Beijing does not object to the presence of Taiwan's team, which uses the name "Chinese Taipei" rather than Taiwan.

With a number of world record holders in swimming and track and field and strong competitors in a dozen other sports, China is again expected to dominate Asia's version of the Olympics.

In the 1990 games, China won 183 gold medals, followed by South Korea with 54 and Japan with 38.

China has sent 570 athletes to Hiroshima, about the same number as South Korea but fewer than the host team's 680 athletes.

The ceremony, seen by 44,000 spectators in warm autumn weather, opened with a peace concert by pop singers Ryu Fan and Wei Wei of China, Guoqiang of Thailand and Yukihiko Takekawa of Japan. The Philippine group Smokey Mountain belted out the song "We Can Change the World" while a brass band played Beethoven's "Ode to Joy."

This was followed by a colourful depiction of winds and bridges linking the people of Asia, and by 676 children cavorting with Poppo and Cuccu, the games' mascots.

Another spectacle portrayed storms, serenity and contrasting seasonal moods of the Seta Inland sea, which borders Hiroshima, and climaxed with a march of Samurai warriors to the throb of 105 drums.

The entry march of the teams featured the flowing robes of the Arab world, kilts of the Himalayan kingdom of Bhutan and the kimono of the Japanese women who carried the country name placards of all but the Iranian team.

Apparently in keeping with the wishes of the fundamentalist Muslim nation, a male marched in front of the Iranians with the placard.

Some of the warmest applause went to Cambodia, China, Taiwan, host Japan and the one-man Palestinian team.



Japan's steeplechaser Yasunori and women's basketball player Aki Ichijo (seen in photo above) light the Asian Games flame Sunday during the opening ceremony held in Hiroshima. Photo on right shows the Jordanian delegation during the flag raising ceremony at the Athletes' Village Saturday. Below, Palestine flag-bearer Mohammad Al Bakri leads the one-man Palestinian delegation during the opening ceremony (AFP photos)

Asian Games becoming too big, Japan warns

HIROSHIMA (R) — Japan's top sports administrator, although elated at the successful opening of the Asian Games here Sunday, warned the event was becoming too big.

"It's time for us to limit the total number of participants and events at the Asian to ease the economic burden on the shoulders of hosting cities," Hiroshiro Furukoshi, president of the Japanese Olympic Committee (JOC), said after the opening ceremony of the games.

The appeal may not meet with much support from prospective host cities or those who have staged them before because most of them have either added or are in the process of trying to add homegrown disciplines to the games.

Both China's Wushu and India's Kabaddi are sports that have gained admission in the games despite their limited appeal and obscurity before the event was staged in Beijing and New Delhi.

But Furukoshi said he hoped that the Hiroshima Games could be a big turning point in making them more manageable.

Since the first games in New Delhi in 1951, the once-every-four-year event has grown from nearly 500 athletes from 11 countries

competing in six sports to the present 7,300 athletes from 43 countries competing in 34 sports.

In the last Asian Games in Beijing in 1990 there were 6,122 athletes from 37 countries competing in 27 sports.

"If the games keep growing at the recent pace, it will soon become too difficult to host them," warned Furukoshi, who also heads the Hiroshima Asian Games Organising Committee (HAGOC).

"Considering the fact that Hiroshima is a city with a population of some one million, its organisers have done an excellent job to stage the multi-sports competition," Furukoshi said.

It is estimated about \$1.5 billion was spent on building a new airport and stadium. Forty-three sports facilities also were built or remodelled in and around Hiroshima to stage the games, and even Japan with its economic might felt the pinch, Furukoshi said.

The organisers had trouble raising funds for the games, said Furukoshi, who is also a vice president of the Olympic Committee of Asia (OCA), the governing body for sport in the continent.

Furukoshi said he will present his views on the issue at the two-day general assembly of the OCA, starting Wednesday.

Sheikh rattled by Taiwan debacle

HIROSHIMA (AFP) — Sheikh Ahmad Al Fahad Al Sabah of Kuwait should hang onto his job as president of the Olympic Council of Asia (OCA) but the China-Taiwan controversy could strip him of any effective power.

"He has lost a lot of credibility. He could become a puppet," said a senior OCA member who asked not to be identified.

The sheikh's invitation to Taiwan President Lee Teng-Hui which sparked off the row widened the gulf be-

tween Middle East countries and the rest of Asia.

Fears of a Chinese boycott, borne out of the rescinded OCA invitation to Lee and the presence of Taiwanese Vice Premier Hsu Li-Teh, have caused weeks of uncertainty for the Hiroshima organisers. The embarrassment has been enormous.

No other candidate has stepped forward for the post of president. But the future direction of Asian sport could

rest with the five former Soviet republics — Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. The battle is on between the two camps to win their allegiance.

Japan, and China, had never fully involved themselves in Asian Olympic affairs, which they considered second division. That left a vacuum which the Middle East countries filled.

Parma shoot to top spot in Italy

ROME (AFP) — Italian side Parma grabbed top spot in the Italian championship Sunday with a 2-0 win over Torino.

The former European Cup Winners Cup champions thumped Zola in the 58th minute, and Branca's 82nd minute penalty to keep them just ahead of AS Roma on goals scored as both have a similar goal difference.

An Ahel Balbo strike against Sampdoria kept AS Roma hot on the heels of Parma. In the only goal of the match, Argentina striker Balbo struck home a 53rd minute goal against the Italian Cup winners.

And third-placed Juventus would have to win by a four-goal margin at home to Inter Milan in a match which was to be held late Sunday to eclipse the leading two.

European Cup champions AC Milan got back to winning ways after last week's defeat by Cremonese. Marco Simone found the target five

Swedish referee says he saw bottle hit Salzburg goalkeeper

MILAN (R) — Swedish referee Leif Sundell has confirmed he saw Salzburg goalkeeper Otto Konrad hit on the head by a water bottle during the Austrian club's champions' league defeat by AC Milan Wednesday.

"Straight after the (Giovanni) Stroppa goal, two half-litre plastic bottles containing mineral water plus a liqueur bottle rained down onto the pitch," Sundell was quoted as telling La Stampa newspaper.

"One of the (water) bottles, not full almost, hit the goalkeeper Konrad on the head. There was no blood and I'm not a doctor. I took note of the incident," he said.

Konrad was struck on the head by the bottle thrown from the crowd after European champions Milan opened the scoring in the 40th minute.

He was substituted after Milan went 2-0 ahead in the 59th minute — half an hour after he was hit — and spent the night under observation in hospital.

UEFA has said the champions' league Group D match between Celtic of Scotland and Rapid Vienna, then managed by present Salzburg trainer Otto Baric, after Austrian player Rudi Weisbauer was injured by a coin thrown by Scottish fans.

In 1971 Internazionale Milan were granted a replay after a 7-1 European Cup defeat by Borussia Moenchengladbach in Germany because striker Roberto Boninsegna was hit by a bottle. Inter earned a 0-0 draw in the replay and went through.

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Sports

JORDAN TIMES, MONDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1994 11

Bulgaria, Canada, Germany, South Korea advance at Volleyball World Championship

ATHENS, Greece (AP) — The United States late Saturday beat Brazil, the world's top ranked team, in a day marked by surprising upsets at 13th men's world championship.

The seventh ranking U.S. took the Brazilians to five sets 3-2 (15-12, 15-9, 9-15, 10-15, 15-12) to place at the top of Group B. They were followed by Brazil, Germany and Argentina, which was eliminated.

"It was a gutsy effort and a hard fought game. I'm happy. I think it's a great win for our team and gives us more confidence and momentum into the next round. But there is a lot of play left," said U.S. coach Frederick Sturm. Cuba also defeated Hol-

land 3-0 (15-12, 15-13, 16-14) to lead Group D. It was followed by Holland, South Korea and Sweden.

Earlier Japan defeated defending champion Italy and Greece defeated Russia in the other two upsets.

The International Volleyball Federation said that Japan's 15-4, 17-15, 9-15, 14-16, 17-15 Group C victory advanced it to the next round and eliminated China.

After the preliminary round, Italy led Group C, followed by Bulgaria, Japan and China.

In the day's other upset, 13th-ranked Greece defeated sixth-ranked Russia 8-15, 15-3, 4-15, 15-12, 15-13 in Group A. The Soviet Union finished with a bronze medal

in the last world championship, held in Brazil in 1990.

Greece had the advantage of a packed stadium of 16,000, the largest crowd so far at the championship. Greece finished the preliminary round atop Group A followed by Russia, Canada and Algeria.

"From now on our team will be very dangerous because we are no longer nervous," Greece's Cuban coach Gilberto Herrera said.

The four group winners all advance to the quarterfinals while the next two in each of the groups advance to a play-off round. Each of the group winners face one of the other group winners following a blind draw for quarterfinal

seedings.

Each second-place team faces a third-place team with the winners advancing to the quarterfinals.

Earlier in the day, underdog Canada scored its first victory, blanking Algeria and advancing to the playoff round.

Canada defeated the Algerians 15-10, 15-11, 15-4 to eliminate the North African team from contention.

"We were overwhelmed by the fear of defeat, rather than the desire to win," Canada captain Rene Hecht said.

In Group D, South Korea eliminated Sweden 15-7, 15-6, 15-9, 15-7 and Bulgaria beat China 15-10, 15-11, 15-8 in Group C.

Groups A and B played in Athens while C and D played in the Northern city of Salo-

nica.

The last world championship was held in Brazil in 1990, with Italy beating Cuba 3-1 in the final. The Soviet Union was third, followed by Brazil.

Sheikh Mohammad wins Arc de Triomphe at last

PARIS (R) — Top owner Sheikh Mohammad of Dubai clinched one of the few glittering prizes in horse racing to escape him when the fast-improving Carnegie won the Prix de L'Arc de Triomphe Sunday.

Earlier 12 previous failures

in the race, the sheikh went

to war with four runners and

the strategy paid off hand-

some.

Winning trainer Andre

Fabre, twice successful be-

fore, had five runners and

ended up with first, third and

fourth.

In an exciting finish, Car-

negie, ridden by Thierry Jar-

net, held on by a short neck

from 1993 French Derby win-

ner Hernando, the mount of

Cash Aasmussen. Apple Tree,

ridden by John Reid, was a

close third, half a length be-

hind the runner-up.

Jarnet, who won the 1992

Arc on Subotica, was at his

brilliant best on Carnegie,

conjuring the last reserves

out of the winner in a mem-

orable battle to the line.

Carnegie had been strongly

fancied in France for the last

three weeks since his im-

pressive win over the course

and 2.4 km distance in the

Prix Niel, an important Arc

trial.

He looked to be improving at just the right time and so it proved Sunday, to the delight of many in the huge Longchamp crowd.

"But this has always been her time of year. She does well in the autumn and looks back to her best."

Owner Jeff Smith said: "She goes to America for sure."

"The French were wonderful today. They let us do what we liked and she did one circuit of the parade ring and walked to the start. What they wanted was Locheong in the race."

Earlier Sunday, sprint queen Locheong, whose crown was knocked sideways on her last outing, was restored to her former glory at Longchamp.

The brilliant mare won Europe's top sprint race, the Prix de l'Abbaye, for the second year in succession.

Last year she had six lengths to spare. On Sunday the margin was five lengths but she was just as impressive.

WBC welterweight champ Whitaker outfights McGirt

NORFOLK, Virginia (AP) — WBC welterweight champion Pernell Whitaker got up from a second-round knockdown and put on a brilliant display of boxing to beat Buddy McGirt before his home crowd at the Scope here Saturday night.

The judges Chuck Giampa, Rudy Ortega and Steve Weisfeld scored it 117-113, 118-112, 117-110, all for Whitaker.

Computer analysis showed Whitaker, 30, landed 163 of 460 jabs and 167 of 348 power

Robinson holds on to WBO title

CARDIFF, Wales (AP) — Steve Robinson stunned Duke McKenzie with a left hook to the ribs in the ninth round to score a knockout and hold on to his World Boxing Organisation (WBO) featherweight title Saturday and stop his opponent winning a fourth title at different weights.

The short left had McKenzie sinking to the floor 10 seconds from the end of the round just as the challenger looked like getting on top of the fight at Cardiff Ice Rink.

McKenzie, former holder of world titles at featherweight, bantamweight and super-bantamweight, was outpunched in the early stages by the Welshman, making his fourth defence, but appeared to be getting on top at the time of the knockdown.

The two fighters were slug-

ging it out in the centre of the ring when Robinson (125½ pounds, 56.48 kilos) produced a short left that had McKenzie (125 pounds, 56.25 kilos) sagging to the floor.

Next, declarer cashed the ace of diamonds to complete the groundwork for an envelopy. It was executed by playing off the remaining high hand.

Declarer did not know which de-

fender took the trick. If the one who wins the heart started with two or three diamonds, there never was a problem. If that defender began with a singleton diamond, declarer would receive a ruff-and-fluff.

What if the player who wins the heart has all the remaining dia-

monds? That opponent has dif-

ferent losing options. A low diamond will be won on the table with the eight and an exit with an honor is equally futile. Declarer simply lets that run around to fourth hand. Should the other defender follow the suit is breaking. If the other defender shows out, South has a marked finesse for the remaining diamond honor. Either way declarer loses only a heart trick.

Jana Novotna, 26, ended a sequence of three consecutive defeats in the Leipzig Women's Grand Prix tennis final by lifting the title on her 26th birthday Sunday.

Second-seeded Novotna of the Czech Republic beat top seed Mary Pierce of France 7-5, 6-1 in 86 minutes but found herself having trouble once Novotna regained her pace and began to dominate the net.

Eltingh, world ranked fifth, failed to make the count.

"It's no good crying. Robinson is the number one and it's all about winning," said McKenzie, former IBF

flyweight and WBO bantam and super-bantam champions during a 41-fight career.

Robinson is 19-9-1 and McKenzie is 36-5-0.

In a non-title fight on the same card, British fighter Richie Wenton was stopped in the fifth round by countryman Neil Swain

Eltingh, whose first ATP success this year was when he

won the OTB International Tennis Open at the end of August in Schenectady, New York, boosted his bank balance by \$54,000 Sunday while Olhovskiy collected \$31,800.

But Olhovskiy recovered from that setback to take the second set 6-2, setting up the decider.

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Sameh Madani
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U.S. forces to target Haiti shadowy gunmen

PORTE-AU-PRINCE (Agencies) — U.S. forces in Haiti will turn their attention this week to disarming the shadowy paramilitary units that have dogged their efforts at restoring stability, U.S. officials said Sunday.

U.S. embassy spokesman Stanley Schrader said that the weaponry would be rooted out "in an aggressive way, but would give no further details of the operation."

U.S. officials and military officers have grown increasingly concerned that what they deemed to have been a relatively efficient operation in Haiti was being overshadowed by graphic media coverage of the violence.

And past links between the paramilitary gunmen and the Haitian police cast doubt on the ability of the local security forces to control the situation.

A grenade attack on a crowd of supporters of exiled President Jean-Bertrand Aristide Thursday and a vicious street battle between pro and anti-Aristide factions Friday left at least 12 people dead and scores wounded.

The bloodshed drew criticism that the 20,000-strong U.S. operation to restore democracy in Haiti was failing to do its job either through indifference or fear of the political fallout from U.S. fatalities.

The main protagonists of the violence are believed to be hundreds of "attaches," paramilitary units closely associated with the Haitian army and police, and militants of the pro-military Front for Advancement and Progress in Haiti (FRAPH). "FRAPH is an illegal party, anti-democratic, that commits violence," Mr. Schrader said.

ger said.

In Washington, President Bill Clinton's Chief of Staff Leon Panetta said: "We are going to be a little more aggressive about insuring that we try to push the policies to get the Haitians to disarm those military factions that are still out there."

Mr. Panetta told CBS Television: "The effort is really going to be aimed at working with the Haitians to do that, to ensure that they are pursuing a much more aggressive policy about disarming." He did not provide further details.

Senator Christopher Dodd, who has just returned to the United States from Haiti, told CBS Television's "Face the Nation" that U.S. troops would disarm paramilitary groups and take their leaders into custody.

"They'd like to do it working with the Haitian armed forces because they want to work with some of these responsible elements ... but if that doesn't work out they're going to disarm them one way or another," he said.

Mr. Dodd said there was no need to detain every paramilitary member because "if you can get the top people and isolate them... the structure falls apart."

U.S. soldiers disarmed Haiti's small naval base and seized private caches of arms in the area west of the capital Saturday.

Also Saturday, U.S. soldiers took dozens of shotguns and other firearms from a food warehouse belonging to a pro-army businessman after private guards there fired repeatedly on hundreds of would-be looters gathering outside. Seven people, including two children, were wounded by the gunfire. The arms seized at the

Admiral Killik naval base included semi-automatic weapons and machine-guns. Reporters saw soldiers search seven private locations, but U.S. military spokesmen said they did not have any information on other seizures.

The U.S. soldiers, in Sheridan tanks, met no resistance, said U.S. Navy Lieutenant Mark McCaffrey.

"We're just trying to make a stable environment out there for the future of Aristide," Lt. McCaffrey told the Associated Press.

The naval base recently had been used as a training centre for pro-army militias. Lt. McCaffrey said American soldiers confiscated 119 M-1 rifles, three M-60 machine guns, 11 other machine guns, 11 assault weapons, 39 bolt-action or recoilless rifles, 13 cases of tear-gas grenades and four cases of ammunition.

Unlike the regular army and police, Haiti's poorly equipped navy, which has about 165 sailors, usually is not involved in repression.

The Killik base is named after a Haitian admiral who in 1902 blew himself up in his ship to avoid turning the vessel over to a German gunboat which had demanded its surrender. When U.S. troops invaded Haiti in 1915, the first wave landed at the Bizon base.

Local radio reported that American soldiers took sacks, possibly containing weapons, from a hotel. The Hotel Voyager is owned by a pro-army businessman after private guards there fired repeatedly on hundreds of would-be looters gathering outside. Seven people, including two children, were wounded by the gunfire.

The arms seized at the

Egyptian police seize opposition party HQ

CAIRO (Agencies) — Egyptian police seized control of the Cairo headquarters of the Islamic opposition party Al Ahrar on Sunday after a long legal battle to evict it from the building.

Four journalists from the party's mouthpiece, also called Al Ahrar housed on the fourth floor of the building, were arrested, eyewitness Gamal Abdul Aziz from the Centre for Human Rights and Legal Aid told AFP.

Police armed with tear-gas surrounded the building in the morning, and later removed furniture and air-conditioners from the party's fifth floor offices, according to Abd Al Aziz.

The eviction case began nine years ago when the owner, Ahul Anein Abd Al Meguid, sued to evict the party. After draw-out legal proceedings, the party's appeal was finally rejected on Sunday.

Police had surrounded the building before the court ruled its verdict, Zakaria Khidir, Al Ahrar's news editor said.

During a standoff between journalists and security forces, which lasted more than three hours about 150 people were trapped in the two floors, according to Mr. Abd Al Aziz, and other Al Ahrar journalists.

The tear-gas was not used but both sides hurled abuse.

AFP correspondents saw police drag off journalist Ihab Abd Al Sattar and put him in a police truck.

Journalists threw out hundreds of copies of the paper onto the police forces below, shouting "long live Mustafa Bakri," the paper's editor-in-chief.

State security forces detained Mr. Bakri two weeks ago and interrogated him over his paper's attacks on the U.N. world population

Former FIS leader to head armed group

ALGIERS (Agencies) — A former leading member of the banned Islamic Salvation Front (FIS), Mohammad Said, has been named head of the Armed Islamic Group, the organisation that has claimed several killings of foreigners, a GIA statement said Sunday.

Said takes over from Cherif Gousmi, also known as Abu Abdullah Ahmad, who was killed by Algerian security forces last Sunday.

The text, signed by Gousmi's deputy Djamel Zitouni, said the GIA would continue on "the path of jihad (holy war) and martyrdom" until it brought about the "establishment of the law of God."

Mr. Zitouni, a member of the notorious "death falange," will remain as deputy leader under Said, the statement said.

It confirmed the official announcement of Gousmi's death "in a clash with the impious enemy," referring to Algerian security forces under the present military regime.

A former teacher of literature from the predominantly Berber Kabylie region, Said — real name Lounes Belkacem — joined the GIA in May and was named head of the GIA "caliphate," or government.

During the 1980s Said preached as an imam at the Al Akram Mosque in Algiers. He replaced FIS President Abassi Madani after his arrest in June 1991, and was himself arrested and held for a few months by the Algerian authorities.

In December 1991 he was elected to parliament for the FIS in the first round of elections that the government subsequently annulled. Until the annulment he was generally seen as a moderate, in favour of non-violence.

His defection to the GIA was confirmed by the FIS in July.

The choice of Said to lead the GIA was seen as expressing the organisation's intention to share out responsibilities between a "political" leader, Said, and a "military" chief, the 26-year-old Zitouni.

Mr. Zitouni was seen as the organiser of the Aug. 3 attack in the Ain Allah district of Algiers in which five Frenchmen — three gendarmes and two consular officials — were killed.

The conference, which is attended by delegates from 40 nations, also involves the participation of regional and international organisations.

Jordan is striving to lay the foundation of a strategy based on close cooperation with friendly nations in production and distribution of fertilisers in world markets, said Dr. Huneidi, who was standing in for His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan at the meeting.

He noted that the Shidieh mine, which is being developed at present, was expected to produce 3.25 million tonnes annually by the year 1995 and six million in 1998.

The decision now includes all employees," Sheikh Hassan Tahoub, appointed by the Palestinian National Authority to supervise Muslim holy sites, told Reuters.

Adnan Al Husseini, head of the Awqaf department in Jerusalem, was not im-

Jordan in Asian Games in Hiroshima

HER ROYAL Highness Princess Haya Bint Al Hussein leads the Jordanian team carrying the Kingdom's flag during the opening ceremony of the 12th Asian Games in Hiroshima, Japan, on Sunday.

Princess Haya, who has made her mark in sports in the Arab World, is taking part in the equestrian events of the Asian Games in Hiroshima.

Nearly 8,000 students, musicians and dancers took part in the opening ceremony of the Hiroshima event, the biggest and most impressive Asian Games in history (Asian Games launched as Hiroshima pleads for peace, page 10) (AFP photo)



International fertiliser conference opened

AMMAN (J.T.) — Industry and Trade Minister Rima Khalaf Huneidi said Sunday that Jordan had sufficient phosphate and potash to supply a large number of nations with their needs of fertilisers.

Over the past decade the Kingdom has worked hard in developing its fertiliser industry and has achieved major successes in this regard, said Dr. Huneidi at the opening of the 25th meeting by the International Fertiliser Industry Association (IFA) in Amman.

Samieh Madani, Chairman of the Jordan Fertiliser Industry Coordination Committee, addressed the meeting outlining phosphate production in Jordan as far back as 1930.

Mr. Madani, who is also director general of the Jordan Phosphate Mines Company (JPMC), told the audience that Jordanian phosphate — mostly mined at Al Hassa and Abiad Mines — was of very high quality.

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PNA says all Awqaf staff under its control

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — The Palestinian National Authority (PNA), now views all employees of Islamic holy sites and institutions as coming under its jurisdiction, a Palestinian official said on Sunday.

The Islamic endowments in the West Bank employ a total of 2,400 officials, including judges in Islamic 'Shari'a' courts and teachers in Islamic schools.

At least 40 officials work in Islamic courts in Jerusalem.

The Jerusalem-based Al Quds newspaper on Sunday quoted Mohammad Abi Sirhan, a senior official for Islamic affairs in the Palestinian authority, urging officials not to hand over their seals of office to Jordanian appointed officials in Jeru-

salam and other issues.

Mr. Sirhan said a "Charge d'affaires" for the Jordanian Awqaf in Jerusalem had asked all judges and clergy to hand over their seals as from Oct. 1.

But he said this would cripple the work of the Islamic courts and damage public interest.

COLUMN

11th-hour language was offered by Clinton

WASHINGTON (AP) — In an 11th-hour settlement offer in the Paula Jones sexual harassment case, President Bill Clinton conceded that he may have met the woman in a hotel room and said he regretted "untrue assertions" made about her. Ms. Jones' lawyer said Saturday. Joseph Cammarata disclosed the draft of a statement by Mr. Clinton which the president's lawyers last May in an attempt to stave off a lawsuit. The settlement talks delayed the filing of the lawsuit, but negotiations collapsed when White House sources were quoted on television as saying that the delay was due to Ms. Jones' not having a case. According to Mr. Cammarata, Mr. Clinton's draft statement says: "I do not challenge" Ms. Jones' "claim" that the two met in a room at the Excelsior Hotel in 1991, although "I have no recollection" of it. "I may very well have met her in the past." "She did not engage in any improper or sexual conduct" and "I regret the untrue assertions which have been made about her conduct which may have adversely challenged her character and good name," it added, according to Mr. Cammarata.

It has been known previously that Mr. Clinton offered a statement to settle the matter, but its terms were not known. The New York Times magazine first obtained the text of the statement, for a story on Mr. Clinton lawyer Robert Bennett being published Sunday. Ms. Jones alleges that while she was a state worker attending a public function at Islamic courts in Jerusalem.

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But he said this would cripple the work of the Islamic courts and damage public interest.

Mao was a ruthless tyrant, philanderer

NEW YORK (AFP) — Mao Zedong, founder of China's Communist System, appeared easy-going but was in fact a merciless tyrant and philanderer, the late leader's personal doctor said in an interview published Sunday. Dr. Li, Mao's personal doctor from 1955 until the leader's death in 1976, currently lives in Chicago and has made several attacks on Mao since moving to the United States. "In outer appearance, Mao was very easygoing... but when you stayed longer with him, you found that he was a merciless tyrant who crushed anybody who disagreed with him," he told the New York Times. He also said Mao was an unprincipled ladies' man who thought an active sex life prolonged longevity and lured numerous women to sleep with him while at the same not bothering to get treatment for his venereal disease. "If it's not hurting me, then it doesn't matter," he said. The higher officials lived like an imperial court, decadent, selfish and intriguing against one another, Dr. Li told the Times. "He (Mao) saw everybody as a subject, a slave. The mistake of those who got purged was to see themselves as equal to him," Dr. Li said. Mao ruled China from 1949 until his death and built up a huge personal cult in China, being revered by millions of Chinese and still officially landed by the current regime. The doctor said that far from being a hardworking state leader, Mao lived idly, never changing one of his dressing gown for weeks, unaware of time and often summoning his doctor after midnight. He never bathed but ordered his bodyguards to wipe him down with hot towels, Dr. Li said. He also refused to brush his teeth, claiming that "a tiger never brushed his teeth." The doctor, whose earlier claims in a BBC Television interview that Mao had shown a penchant for little girls caused a row between London and Beijing, has published his latest account in a book entitled, "The Private Life Of Chairman Mao." The Times said U.S. experts on the former Chinese regime said the book backed up what they already knew.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Saudi cleric bans dissident statements

DUBAI (R) — A leading Saudi Arabian preacher on Sunday issued a religious edict against the publishing of statements by a London-based Saudi opposition group.

Sheikh Abdullatif Ben Abdul Rahman Al Jibrin, a member of Saudi Arabia's Committee of Religious Edicts, said statements by Mohammad Al Massari should "not be distributed or published in any way." Mr. Massari is a leader of the banned Committee for the Defence of Legitimate Rights in Saudi Arabia (CDLR) which was set up in 1993 by ultra-conservative Saudi religious figures and was declared illegal by Saudi religious leaders. The CDR statement is all signed by Mr. Massari, a physics professor who the group says spent six months in detention in Saudi Arabia before going to London earlier this year. The group had said that Sheikh Jibrin was one of its founders but the sheikh, soon after the group was made public, said he did not learn of it until it was formed.

3 killed in Egypt as strikers, police clash

CAIRO (R) — Three people were killed and at least 40 were wounded on Sunday in clashes between police and striking workers in northern Egypt, security sources said. A further 75 people were arrested for inciting a riot after the unrest in the industrial town of Kafr Al Dawwar, on the outskirts of the Mediterranean port city of Alexandria. They said 300 workers at the state-owned spinning and weaving company were protesting over pay and working hours. Three workers were killed in the incident and 29 were hurt. Eleven policemen were also reported injured. There were no further details.

Berber rally demands release of singer

ALGIERS (R) — More than 100,000 Berber demonstrators threatened insurrection Sunday unless suspected Islamic fundamentalist kidnappers released singer Lounes Matoub, throwing down the gauntlet to extremists. The rally was held in the northern Algerian town of Tizi-Ouzou. The crowd demanding the release of Mr. Matoub, a popular Berber singer, gathered at the instigation of the Berber Cultural Movement (MCB). Outrage at the kidnapping eclipsed the MCB's other demand for the recognition of the Berber's Tamazight language.

Israelis strafe resistance trails

SIDON (AP) — Israeli tanks and helicopter gunships blasted infiltration trails used by guerrillas Sunday, failing an attack on Israel's self-styled "security zone" in South Lebanon, security sources reported. They said tanks and Howitzers pounded one track in the Jahal Al Rafid area in Iqlim Al Tuffah when a guerrilla squad was spotted moving towards the Israeli-occupied enclave at 9:30 a.m. (0730 GMT). The sources said two Cobra helicopters later machine-gunned the area and other trails in the highlands of Iqlim Al Tuffah, a stronghold of Hezbollah.

IAF names Akaleh for speakership

AMMAN (Petra) — The Islamic Action Front (IAF) on Sunday nominated Abdullah Akaleh as its candidate for speakership of the Lower House of Parliament, spokesman for the IAF said Sunday.

Gulf Air to resume Bombay flights

MANAMA (R) — Bahrain-based Gulf Air said on Sunday it would resume flights to and from Bombay but would use Bahrain only as a transit point. "Gulf Air would like to announce the reinstatement of its flights between India and the rest of the world using Bahrain as a transit point only, effective from today," a company statement said.

Kuwait MP: Islamists are not terrorists

KUWAIT (R) — A Muslim fundamentalist member of parliament (MP) has told a Kuwaiti newspaper that local Islamists have no ties with Muslim militants elsewhere in the Middle East. "The only connection between terrorism and Islamic groups is the one made by the Islamists' enemies," Sunday's Al Watan quoted MP Mubarak Al Duwailah as saying. "We say they should try to prove some of this. We are sure they can't, because there is no evidence," he said.

Turkey threatens Greece with war</